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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-116  
Friday  
18 June 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-116

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18 June 1993

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## Frontline States

### Inter-State Defence and Security Committee Meets

#### Namibian Prime Minister Opens Meet

MB1706191793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob says economic interdependence is a remarkable deterrent to aggression. Opening a regional security conference in Windhoek, Mr. Geingob urged countries in southern Africa to share economic information in the same way as they discussed defense and security issues of mutual concern. He said it was a matter of urgency to promote trade to improve the economic welfare of the region.

Turning to Angola, Mr. Geingob said that the United Nations had to take some of the blame for the collapse of the peace process in the country. He said that the situation would have been quite different if the United Nations had been more forthcoming with money and called for a concerted stand by the Frontline States to ensure that the same mistake was not made in Mozambique.

#### APLA, MK Delegates Attend

MB1706115793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035 GMT 17 Jun 93

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Windhoek June 17 SAPA—Delegates from the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—African

National Congress, ANC, military wing] joined Frontline States military chiefs and defence ministers at a regional security conference in Windhoek on Thursday [17 June].

APLA Chief Political Commissar Romero Daniels and Training and Manpower Development Director Willie Brown flew from Dar es Salaam to represent the Pan Africanist Congress' military wing at the 15th meeting of the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee.

Both are members of APLA's high command, Mr. Daniels told SAPA.

The ANC's military wing is represented by MK Chief of Staff Sphiwe Nyanda and Calvin Khan, an aide to MK Army Commander Joe Modise.

Opening the conference, Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob said economic interdependence was a remarkable deterrent to aggression.

He urged states to share economic information, just as they talked about defence and security issues of mutual concern. There was an urgency, Mr. Geingob said, to promote trade to enhance the economic welfare of southern Africa.

Turning to Angola, he said the United Nations had to take some of the blame for the collapse of the peace process after elections last year.

The situation in Angola could have been quite different if "the UN was not such a penny pincher", he said.

Mr. Geingob said a concerted stand by the Frontline states was necessary to ensure the same "mistake" was not made in Mozambique. "We must mobilise international opinion to ensure another country's peace is not sacrificed on the altar of the United Nations cheque book."

He further urged delegates to promote values that countered "tribal nationalism".

## Central African Republic

### Prime Minister Reelected PSD Leader

AB1806060093 Paris AFP in French 1149 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Bangui, 16 Jun (AFP)—Prime Minister Enoch Derant Lakoue has been reelected leader of the Social Democratic Party (PSD) for a three-year period, it was learned from an official source in Bangui today. This decision was made at the party's first regular congress, which began on 11 June.

In his closing address, Mr. Lakoue (candidate for the next presidential election) stated that "to ensure the success of the democratic process in the country, the PSD, through its chairman, has agreed to continue to head the government and to do everything possible to significantly bring forward the presidential and legislative elections—previously set for 17 October."

## Congo

### Opposition Leader on Refusal To Meet President

AB1806094993 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 9700 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpt] There is no sign of ease in the tension prevailing in the Congolese political scene. The conflict dividing the two main political groups—the Presidential Group and the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party (URD-PCT) coalition and affiliates—on the early legislative elections, is the reason why Brazzaville has been a dead city for five days now. Indeed, Brazzaville looks like an aircraft that has been forced to remain on the tarmac while awaiting improbable refueling. Shops, gas stations, and administrative offices are closed, and road traffic is scarce. All this is rounded off by the atmosphere of insecurity prevailing in the capital and which has forced workers to remain home while Kalashnikov shots rend the [word indistinct] in some areas.

In this hellish atmosphere, the head of state, guarantor of national unity, called on all active political factions to attend a roundtable meeting at the Conference Hall yesterday at 1100. Whereas everything seemed to be going smoothly, the URD-PCT and affiliates did not, for security reasons, take part in the meeting. Let us listen to URD-PCT chairman Bernard Kolelas talking to Francois Ebara:

[Begin recording] [Kolelas] We have already had several meetings with the head of state but to no avail, therefore it is not possible for us to meet him again. We shall not take part in this meeting. What does the head of state say about our preconditions? We do not know. What does that mean? It means that we have decreed a campaign of civil disobedience, and we are now entering the fifth day. What will this meeting achieve? This is the reason behind our attitude.

[Ebara] Mr. Chairman what do you propose? You have always proposed dialogue to solve the conflict, haven't you?

[Kolelas] This is our proposal now: We want the head of state to cancel the second round of the legislative elections. If he complies with this demand, we will then begin talks on the other burning issues. We cannot accept prevention of the development of democratic parties and the democratic process. [end recording]

### President Meets Religious Bodies, Army Chiefs

AB1706201893 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The meeting scheduled to take place today at the Congress Palace between the two major political formations could not take place as the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party alliance chose not to attend the meeting. But still in his desire to seek (?solutions), Professor Pascal Lissouba, president of the Republic and head of state, today successively received representatives from the (?Islamic community), the Ecumenical Council of the Congolese Christian Church, and the High Command of the Congolese Armed Forces [FAC]. [passage omitted]

After receiving representatives of the religious bodies, the president of the Republic, Pascal Lissouba, received the High Command of the FAC, whose delegation was led by Generals Raymond Damase N'Gollo and Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko. Following their meeting, the minister of defense, Gen. N'Gollo, chose not to utter a word while the FAC chief of general staff, Gen. Mokoko, repeatedly said he had no comments on questions put to him:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Was any decision made?

[Mokoko] I have no comments to make.

[Reporter] Mr. Chief of General Staff, the nation is awaiting something from you concerning the issue of security. Can you say something?

[Mokoko] I am not making any comment.

[Reporter] Taking into account the roadblocks erected everywhere in town, do you think the Army can do something? What is your view?

[Mokoko] I am not making any comment. I repeat that I am not making any comment.

[Reporter] Shall we have a peaceful night in Brazzaville this evening? [Mokoko does not respond] [end recording]

## Equatorial Guinea

### Opposition Denounces Human Rights Violations

AB1706191893 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Libreville, 15 Jun (AFP)—The Union for Democracy and Social Development [UDDS], an opposition party based in Libreville, appealed for respect for human rights in Equatorial Guinea, where, according to the UDDS, no freedom of expression exists and a "state of emergency" is permanently in force.

Now that an international conference on human rights is taking place in Vienna, the international community should "redouble its pressure on the Malabo regime so that it respects human rights," UDDS has stated in a communique to AFP.

Many opponents have been arrested over the past few weeks and a Spanish aid worker was raped by three soldiers from the presidential security guard last week at Niefang on the country's mainland, the text added.

According to the UDDS, while citizens "are increasingly fleeing in large numbers from Obiang Nguema's dictatorship," listening to foreign radios and creating non-political or non-governmental associations has been banned. [passage omitted]

## Zaire

### Belgian Ambassador Holds Talks With Mobutu

LD1706155393 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] We have learned today that Jean Coene, the Belgian ambassador in Kinshasa, held talks with President Mobutu for four hours. The meeting took place at the presidential palace at Gbadolite, some 2,000 km from Kinshasa, but there is a total black-out as to the contents of these high-level discussions between Belgium and President Mobutu. Official relations between Belgium and Zaire are for now reduced to a minimum. Belgium still refuses to recognize the government of Faustin Birindwa put in place by President Mobutu.

**Eritrea****Isayas on Corruption, Islamic Jihad Group**

*EA1706144293 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Third installment of report on interview with President Isayas Afewerki in Asmera on 12 June—Isayas passages are recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Announcer] What should we do to avoid power competition, corruption, misappropriation of government funds, tribalism and so on which was witnessed in many African countries? What will the Government of Eritrea do to prevent such things happening?

[Isayas] First, I will say there is no corruption in Eritrea. At present the situation is all right, because we are currently working for the betterment of our country and the people without any pay. Most of us are working on that basis. That is my belief and I know it practically, so at the moment there is no corruption. This does not mean that there will be no corruption in future, so everyone, and above all these people, must be careful and vigilant regarding this issue. In this country there are no indispensable people. There is no one who cannot be changed or replaced. [passage omitted]

There are no leaders who cannot be replaced, so when such a thing starts to emerge then the people have the right to fight it. It is the people's responsibility to eradicate it, so we should not only depend on the government.

[Announcer] There are some unqualified managers in some government departments and administrative offices. There are also some managers whose behavior is bad and who can smear the name of the government and the organization. Why has the government not taken any measures against them?

[Isayas] I believe I have answered this question already, but what we should understand is that everything cannot be accomplished at once. Sometimes we should accept the situation by giving more importance to the country and the task in hand. Since the work is progressing at a snail's pace, sometimes we should ignore such issues. However, we should not ignore them forever until our patience is exhausted.

[Announcer] His Excellency The President, there are some rumors that corruption and tribalism are taking root in Eritrea. What can we do to fight corruption?

[Isayas] One of the causes of corruption is if the government pays its civil servants low salaries, the employees will continue to look for other ways of improving their living conditions. This is one of the causes. In this country something was introduced in the past, and it is one of the worst things. There are some people in this country who can tempt officials, and this has a firm

foundation. It is very difficult to eradicate such things overnight. We should take it as a natural phenomenon, which must be eradicated. It should not take root, so we must take stern legal action. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified announcer in Arabic, translated into Tigrinya] There are some individuals and groups who call themselves opposition groups and who operate in neighboring countries. What is their aim? Are they not allowed to operate in Eritrea as legal opposition groups, especially the so-called Islamic Jihad Group?

[Isayas in Arabic, translated into Tigrinya] Talking about the Islamic Jihad Group, for my part, these people do not have any objectives; they do not even have any positive ideas in regard to this country. In short, they only have their own interests at heart and they are an appendage of foreign forces. These groups are controlled by foreign forces and they are not a national force. We have come across publications of this group in which they have declared war against the people of Eritrea. By law this group is illegal, therefore, the argument with this group will be on that level. It is the responsibility of every citizen to defend his wellbeing and interest, and the stand of the Government of Eritrea and its politics are clear. Since this phenomenon is very cheap, we will work toward safeguarding national interest.

**Isayas Afewerki on Rights, Press Freedom**

*EA1706152993 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1800 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Fourth installment of report on interview with President Isayas Afewerki in Asmera on 12 June—Isayas passages are recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Some forces claim that democratic rights such as expressing views, staging peaceful demonstrations, and expressing opposition are clearly not respected in Eritrea. What is your answer?

[Isayas] I actually do not know who these forces are, but because the question has been asked it is possible that such rumors exist. If expressing your views means going beyond the limits, that is another issue. Anybody's right is respected unless it goes beyond the limits. I do not think there is law in this country which deprives anyone of their rights. There is no one in this country who will ask questions such as where have you been or where are you going. There is no writing facilities or printing press; there is a weekly newspaper and NEW ERITREA, which is published only once in three days so even if there are people who want to write they cannot because the facilities are not available. The main thing is that as the rights of press should be confirmed by law, one of the main tasks of this transitional period will be to issue a decree on press laws within the shortest possible time. [passage omitted]

Concerning human rights, we have seen and heard many things in this world. There are reports by Amnesty International and various individuals that human rights

are not respected. If these people who are talking about human rights really respect human rights they should be able to bring Mengistu Haile-Mariam from Zimbabwe and take him for trial at the international court.

[Announcer] There is a rumor that the media in Eritrea are only allowed to broadcast news which praises the government, and that news which opposes the government is not allowed. Is this true?

[Isayas] [passage indistinct] We have got nothing to hide from our people. Anybody who wants to write, can write. There is no law in this country which prevents people from writing or expressing their views but that does not mean that the right to express views gives one the right to deprive others of their rights. When we say you have the freedom to write, it does not mean that you can insult others or just accuse people for the sake of accusing. The freedom to write is allowed in this country. [passage omitted]

No mass media in this country is controlled by government.

## Somalia

### Aidid Reportedly Hiding at Digfer Hospital

AB1706124693 Paris AFP in French 1209 GMT  
17 Jun 93

[Text] Rome, 17 Jun (AFP)—The Somali warlord, Mohamed Farah Aidid, is reported to have taken refuge at Digfer Hospital, in the outskirts of Mogadishu with 150 armed men, General Bruno Loi, commander of the Italian contingent in Somalia, disclosed at a news conference in Mogadishu, the Italian News Agency, ANSA, reported. Gen. Loi pointed out that in line with the UN forces' offensive against Aidid, the Italian and French are seeking to join forces around Digfer hospital, where the presence of the Somali warlord has been reported. "For the moment, the French forces are expected to enter the hospital, and we shall provide them with defense support, Gen. Loi explained.

### French Officials Say Aidid Not at Hospital

AB1706150093 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT  
17 Jun 93

[Text] Mogadishu, June 17 (AFP)—At least 19 Somalis were killed and 20 wounded in Thursday's U.N. ground attack on the headquarters of Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, hospital officials said. About 20 Moroccan U.N. soldiers and three others from France were also wounded when they were ambushed by troops loyal to Aidid near the Digfer Hospital on the southwestern outskirts of the capital, Italian and French military officials said. A French non-commissioned officer said one of the French soldiers was hit in the head by a sniper's bullet before Italian soldiers rescued the French troops.

Ten bodies of Somalis, one of them an infant, were seen lined up in front of the Digfer Hospital, which also admitted an elderly man with arm and leg wounds. Officials at the Benadir Hospital reported receiving nine dead and 19 wounded. "We thought the U.N. was coming to help us," said Abdullahi Hassan Mahdi, a driver standing near the Digfer Hospital. "We didn't think they would fight us. We have our God and our farms, so we can get our food. We don't need help from them." Farah Abdi Mohamed, also a driver, said: "If the U.N. will not stop the bombardments of our city, there will be fighting between Somalis and the U.N."

French military officials denied reports that Aidid had taken refuge in the Digfer Hospital with some 150 of his militiamen. The reports came after U.N. soldiers captured the headquarters of the Somali warlord early Thursday after a heavy ground and air offensive. Elsewhere, gunbattles between U.N. forces and Somali snipers died down Thursday afternoon as the peacekeepers appeared to have won control.

### French Journalist Describes UN Raids

LD1706131093 Paris France-2 Television Network in  
French 1100 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Excerpts] If all is well, [correspondent] Dominique Derda is live on the line now from Mogadishu. It is known that the American raid hit more than General Aidid's villa. I suppose the atmosphere is very tense this morning, Dominique?

[Derda] [passage omitted] We are not safe from mistakes either. This morning a helicopter, which we suspect to be American, but it could be Italian—the helicopters are very similar—fired three missiles on the residence and offices of the French charity AICF [International Association Against Hunger] The vehicle we use for reporting was completely destroyed. It was parked in the courtyard. Above all, a Somali who worked with us was killed and another was seriously injured and seven others were slightly injured.

It would be difficult for the pilot of the helicopter not to know that this was a building housing a humanitarian organization, since there is a large flag, a large red cross, on the roof of our house, and evidently nothing here could have looked connected to the military or guerillas. Of course, it could have been an error but the atmosphere here is one of such tension and violence that we really are not safe from the least mistake. [passage omitted]

We had a lot of difficulty in getting to General Aidid's house this morning, all the more so since if the UN forces are tense and nervous, you can imagine that the Somali population in Mogadishu south are none too keen when they see Westerners in the street. They hold us responsible for [word indistinct] bombings and shootings carried out by the UN troops. So it is quite difficult to work. But we can get out.



Another story: when we were coming back to send the report you have just shown [on Aidid's house], as we were coming back from where we send it, there were Pakistani UN troops controlling a crossroads. We greeted them to show them that we were journalists, but that did not stop them from firing at us twice. So we continued on foot, hiding and sticking close to the walls.

### **Aidid Faces 'Crimes Against Humanity' Charges**

*AB1706164493 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] United Nations, June 17 (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid will be charged with crimes against humanity, a U.N. spokesman said here Thursday [17 June].

Aidid will also be charged with conspiracy to carry out unpremeditated acts against U.N. forces and incitement to violence, said Joe Sills, spokesman for U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Aidid would be treated decently, honestly and with justice, Sills added.

### **SPM: Situation 'Out of Control'**

*AB1706202593 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; passages by SPM spokesman Osman are as heard]

[Excerpts] After a two-day lull, all hell broke out again last night in the Somali capital, Mogadishu. United Nations air and ground forces hit positions controlled by faction leader General Aidid. [passage omitted]

Well, not all the members of the alliance that includes General Aidid are happy with his position. Last week, the foreign affairs spokesman of the SPM [Somali Patriotic Movement], Mohamed Amin Osman, was critical of Aidid and less critical of the United Nations. He came in again today and Robin White asked him how he felt after today's United Nations action in Mogadishu.

[Begin recording] [Osman] Actually what is happening is out of control now and people very angry and it is possible again people will go in bush to be guerrilla, so everything is out of control again.

[White] Who do you blame for this? Do you think it is the United Nations or do you think it is the Americans?

[Osman] Both, both UN and America covering the name of the UN; so both of them.

[White] So, how do you think this will turn out now? What effect will today's action and last night's have on the politics of Somalia?

[Osman] Although Aidid, he left Mogadishu, he is going to again to (?build) the guerrilla against the UN and the U.S.

[White] Don't you think though that this could be the end of Aidid and his men, that they will be wiped out militarily?

[Osman] No, no, I don't believe that.

[White] Why not?

[Osman] Because Aidid, he's got the power....

[White, interrupting] He might have the power, but will he, after all this, have the guns to mount any trouble?

[Osman] Now, he's got the chance because everybody is angry, everybody is supporting him now, and everybody will go to bush again, so everything will be out of control.

[White] What if he were to be killed?

[Osman] If Aidid were killed now, everything will be out of control again because his clans who support him and all the people who are in favor with him or alliance will be against any other sort of administration again, so....

[White, interrupting] What if he were to be put on trial for war crimes? What effect would that have?

[Osman] It is not only Aidid who killed people, you see. Everybody fighting each other before Aidid [are] war criminals. Most of the people who was killing people—Morgan, (Ngani), all of them—they are in the country. So, it is not only Aidid. Ali Mahdi who was killing a lot of people when Mohamed Siad Barre left Mogadishu because they belong clan, he is in the part of Mogadishu. So, what I am suggest is to stop shooting or killing and bombing Mogadishu, then to give the time every faction to disarm. [end recording]

### **Five Moroccan Soldiers Reported Killed**

*AB1706215793 Paris AFP in English 2150 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Rabat, June 17 (AFP)—Five Moroccan U.N. soldiers including a colonel have been killed in Mogadishu, the Ministry of Religious Affairs announced here Thursday [17 Jun] night. The communique did not say when the five men were killed. [passage omitted]

### **UN Attack on Digfer Hospital in Mogadishu Claimed**

*LD1706214293 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 2030 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Today was particularly bloody in Mogadishu. There are reported to be at least 60 dead, among whom are seven Blue Helmets—six Moroccans and a Pakistani. Three French Blue Helmets were injured in an ambush. The UN forces bombed, probably by mistake, an office of the International Association Against Hunger and a hospital in the town. There are many casualties. On the line from Mogadishu, Jean Helene of RFI [Radio France International] reports:

[Helene] The operating theater has been blasted by a shell, as has the casualty ward and patients' rooms; there is broken glass in all the corridors. The Digfer Hospital in South Mogadishu was hit this morning by the helicopters of UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia]; it is now deserted. Its 400 patients fled in panic to take refuge elsewhere, far away from the bombs. In front of the door, a young patient, unconscious, injured in the abdomen, is lying in a wheelbarrow waiting to be taken to Benadir Hospital two kilometers away.

On the tarmac, thousands of cartridge cases prove that on this spot, Aidid's soldiers tried to mount a riposte. On the second floor of the Digfer Hospital, lie 12.7 caliber cartridge cases from heavy defensive machine-guns. Were there any gunmen barricaded here? The head doctor is evasive in his answer. According to a French soldier from the Combined Arms Battalion in Somalia, there was shooting coming from the Digfer aimed at UNOSOM troops. The riposte was, nevertheless massive and out of all proportion, especially as it was aimed at a hospital. After the missile that hit the residence of the AICF [French charity organization], killing one person and seriously injuring another, the bombing of the Digfer, which killed at least six people, shows that the soldiers of UNOSOM were not trying very hard to distinguish between civilians and partisans.

#### Ali Mahdi Radio on 17 Jun Mogadishu Rally

EA1706221593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] This morning, a huge rally attended by over 40,000 people was held at (Bonis) football stadium in support of the Addis Ababa, the UN disarmament operations, and UN Security Council Resolution No. 837, which stipulates that investigations should be carried out into the 5 June incident in which UN soldiers were brutally killed and that anyone responsible for the killing should be arrested and charged with the offense.

The demonstrators, who came from the Banaadir Districts, held long marches through the city's main streets before converging on (Bonis) stadium. Patriotism and nationalism were seen on their faces and they carried green twigs and placards with slogans supporting UN Operation Somalia-II's [UNOSOM-II] firearms collection operations, humanitarian efforts, and the restoration of peace in Somalia. The demonstrators also chanted slogans calling for the Somali people's unity and progress.

The peace rally was attended by senior government officials, political organization officials, and UNOSOM officers. Addressing the rally, Dr. Hussein Sheikh Ahmed Qadareh, the minister of information and culture, spoke on various aspects of the tasks of the UNOSOM-II troops and said that the Somali people's peace and progress had been impeded by one person who wanted to implement his personal interest. This had

resulted in the country's problems—civil war, starvation, and the deaths of the 23 Pakistani soldiers who were participating in the humanitarian efforts in Mogadishu.

The minister went on to say that the Somalis profoundly support UNOSOM. He sent condolences to the Somali people and the Pakistani troops over the death of the 23 Pakistani soldiers in the fire that was lit by an anti-peace person. He said it was important to take action against anyone behind the killings, as was also demanded by UN Security Council Resolution No. 837. The minister of information appealed to the United Nations to redouble its efforts to bring about total peace and stability. In conclusion, the minister called on the Somali people to be patriotic and establish a genuine relationship with the UN troops who came to rescue us from the jaws of the problems that befell us, so that they can attain peace, progress, and national unity.

Dr. Dahir Nur Igal also addressed the rally on behalf of 11 political organizations. He said that the articles contained in the Addis Ababa agreement demanded disarmament within 90 days, but this was blocked, necessitating the current use of force against the person who wanted to achieve his personal aggrandizement through the barrel of the gun. The representative of the 11 political organizations said that they believed in UN Security Council Resolution No. 837, which called for disarmament throughout Somalia. Dr. Dahir Nur Igal, an official from the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, disclosed that similar rallies and demonstrations were being held throughout the country's regions in support of UNOSOM. He added that the Somali people had now fully realized the value of peace and appealed to them to cooperate with a view to overcoming the economic and political destruction.

The rally was also addressed by leaders of social organizations such as women, youth, and intellectuals, who all demonstrated their political role in the current situation.

#### Mogadishu Reported 'Quiet,' 'Tense'

AB1806075093 Paris AFP in English 0702 GMT  
18 Jun 93

[Text] Mogadishu, June 18 (AFP)—Mogadishu was quiet but still tense early Friday, a day after a United Nations offensive against Somalia's fiercest warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. The search for General Aidid was continuing in the aftermath of Thursday's [17 June] air strike and ground attacks that killed five U.N. troops and wounded more than 40, U.N. officials said.

According to a provisional count, 28 Somalis were killed, they said. The U.N. officials declined to say whether they knew where Aidid was. Some U.N. sources speculated that the world body might decide to leave Aidid as a fugitive after crippling his military capability. "It might be more trouble than it's worth," one official suggested. "Bringing him to trial could make him a hero, whereas if you leave him out there he could become a has-been."

But other officials stressed that Aidid would be brought to justice for crimes against humanity, though it was still unclear whether he would face an international tribunal formed by the U.N. or another type of court. Somalia's legal system has not functioned since the January 1991 overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, though the U.N. has tried to revive it since the first U.S.-led foreign troops landed here in December to protect food for starving Somalis from gangs of gunmen.

### Tanzania

#### Zanzibar Chief Minister on Pluralistic Transition

EA1606112093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Zanzibar—The chief minister of Zanzibar, Dr. Omar Ali Juma, has urged the opposition parties and their members to abide by the law in order to ensure a smooth transition to political pluralism. Dr. Omar told the Zanzibar House of Representatives on 14 June that some Zanzibaris had yet to grasp the meaning of political

competition and the fact that political tolerance and respect for the Constitution and the law was central to peace.

Giving the 1993-94 budget estimates for his office, the chief minister said Zanzibaris should bury old politics, avoid the politics of revenge, and stop questioning the origin of others. He said it was the duty of political parties to propagate their ideals.

Meanwhile, the Zanzibar Government has denied reports published in a local Swahili weekly that it plans to declare a state of emergency in order to contain the opposition. A government statement issued yesterday through the chief minister's office said the government was obliged to react to the reports because they are shocking.

The statement said the reports are a fabrication and a continuation of the smear campaign started recently by the Civic United Front opposition party after it saw that the political situation had become difficult for it. It said the government here stands for peace and stability and has been calling for cooperation among political parties to ensure that the country is exemplary in spearheading political reforms.



### Bill Abolishing President's Council Passed

MB1706133893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545  
GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Parliament June 16 SAPA—The Constitution Amendment Bill, which abolishes the President's Council [PC], was passed by a majority in each of the three houses of Parliament on Wednesday.

Only the Conservative Party [CP] in the House of Assembly voted against the bill, which was approved by 116 to 19 following a division.

Fifty-two members of the House of Representatives and 26 members of the House of Delegates voted in favour of the bill. There were no objections in either house.

Earlier, Mr. Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said in a declaration of vote the 1983 tricameral constitution had been a disaster of which the fruits were now being plucked.

However, the President's Council was an essential mechanism to enable the government to pass legislation and continue governing the country.

With far-reaching constitutional legislation due to come before Parliament soon, the government should have delayed the abolition of the PC until next year.

Dr. Denis Worrall (DP [Democratic Party] Berea) said the PC had become irrelevant to the process of reform, which was largely taking part outside Parliament.

Dr. Frik van Deventer (NP [National Party] Bloemfontein North) said the PC had been an essential element in South Africa's constitutional development.

Mr. Mike Tarr (Ind [Independent] Pietermaritzburg North) said the Inkatha Freedom Party would not lament the end of the PC or the tricameral Parliament. The PC had been flawed from the outset and was a travesty of the democratic process.

### De Klerk Officially Closes Council

MB1706153393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221  
GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] President's Council June 17 SAPA—The President's Council closed for the last time on Thursday—12 years and four months after being put into place by the Republic of South Africa Constitution Fifth Amendment Act.

The key to the historic building, once a theatre, was handed to the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, for safekeeping soon after 50-odd president's councillors filed from the council chamber about 1 pm.

Addressing the last, ceremonial sitting of the body which had been formed to advise him and his predecessor in Tuynhuys, Mr. de Klerk said the council's greatest contribution had been to establish a culture of negotiation as the true basis for bringing peace and democracy to the country.

"Right from the beginning, the President's Council established a culture of bringing members of various political parties and widely differing political persuasions into real interaction, and seeking consensus on issues which had started at confrontation.

"They leave an inheritance of negotiations as the true way to finding peaceful solutions to our vexing problems."

Besides all its important reports and studies, its recommendations to government had allowed the country's rulers to take informed strategic and policy decisions.

Addressing fellow councillors and dignitaries in the domed chamber with its ornate filigree pillars and finely-etched window panes, Conservative Party member Dr. S.D. Latsky said the members of the President's Council had never harboured feelings of hate towards one another.

However, he was saddened to hear that none of its very competent officials would be taken up in the civil service.

"The council's image has been tarnished by the actions of certain people in government. You realise that you no longer have the support of the majority.

"I seriously appeal to you to stem the tide that is threatening to engulf the country in barbarism and communism."

Mr. David Gant, of the Democratic Party [DP], said his party welcomed the dissolution of the President's Council, though this was with a deep sense of nostalgia and sadness.

The parting message from the DP was that a lasting democratic centre be built which all peace-loving, progressive, ordinary and decent South Africans could join with integrity, hope and enthusiasm.

Mr. de Klerk said a broad democratic centre was emerging. This could be achieved soon if those who could contribute stopped hammering at each other and gave more co-operation.

A phased approach to change had proved to be correct. A transitional constitution and government of national unity would lay a sound foundation for maximum depoliticised co-operation in building a true democratic centre.

The government was still trying to place some former President's Council officials. "The last word has not been spoken."

Undertaking to guard the building's key jealously, he said he would ensure that the President's Council's successors would not impair the dignity bestowed on the building by the councillors.

"The time has come to dissolve this President's Council. It bodes well for the country all South Africans are prepared to make these kind of sacrifices in this time of change."

President's Council Chairman Dr. Willie van Niekerk closed proceedings with the words: "May God bless you and may God bless this country. The council is now permanently adjourned."

#### **Negotiating Council Finds Compromise for Cosag**

*MB1706154393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Our political staff reports that the Negotiating Council appears to have found a compromise to resolve the problems that led to the walk-out by the parties of the Concerned South Africans Group in Kempton Park on Tuesday to consult their principals.

A resolution proposed by the government called on the technical committee on constitutional issues to consider alternative ways of drafting a new constitution, working from the regions up and from the center down. It also asked the technical committee to look at the need for different regional constitutions. The resolution was accepted without objection.

A spokesman for the technical committee, Dr. Fanie Venter, said the committee would look at alternative constitutional forms and report back as soon as possible, probably next week.

#### **KwaZulu Objects to Decisions on Constitutional Issues**

*MB1706162393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] The kwaZulu government has objected to any decisions on constitutional matters taken by the Negotiating Council.

Speaking during today's talks in Kempton Park, Dr. Harriet Ngubane said the kwaZulu government delegation had been saying for months that alternative forms of state had to be on the negotiating table for discussion. She said this had not been done, and that the delegation was not in a position to provide consensus on the constitutional debate.

Professor Ngubane added the delegation had not been party to the resolution on the election date and was reserving its position. The Ciskei, Bophuthatswana, Conservative Party and Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union] delegations said that they had not been present either when the election date was discussed and that they reserved their right to raise the matter again in the negotiating forum. The reports back by other parties will be made later.

#### **Declaration To Suspend Hostilities Tabled**

*MB1806060093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in  
English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] The multiparty Negotiating Council is to consider adopting a declaration to suspend all forms of political hostilities. The Declaration of Hostilities was drafted by the 10-man committee and tabled late today. It's a follow-up to the council's instruction to the government

and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to resolve their differences in the wake of the police raids on the PAC in May. Meanwhile, the negotiations crisis has been defused. A compromise resolution by the government, providing for the investigation of alternative forms of state was endorsed by the council. [Passage omitted]

#### **PAC Lodges Alternative Resolution**

*MB1806092693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0801  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has lodged an alternative resolution at the multi-party Negotiations Council on the proposed cessation of the armed struggle.

The resolution, lodged with the 10-man planning committee on Friday morning, calls for a prior agreement on the election of a constituent assembly.

It largely follows the wording of the declaration on cessation/suspension of hostilities, armed struggle and violence, tabled by the planning committee late on Thursday night.

Whereas the planning committee declaration provides for the unconditional commitment to cease and suspend all forms of political violence, the PAC proposal makes its declaration subject to an agreement that a legitimate government be established through the election of a constituent assembly.

The PAC's proposal then goes further to say that parties with armed formations, including the regime, should meet within days with a view to reaching agreement on what to do with the soldiers, arsenals or inventory of weapons and decide on effective means to supervise compliance with the cessation from all sides.

"We are pitting this resolution before the council and it must now decide which one it wants," said the PAC delegation leader Patricia de Lille.

The proposal is expected to cause some delay in the start of the day's proceedings as the planning committee will probably try to reconcile differences between the two declarations.

The two resolutions are aimed at addressing a council instruction to the government and the PAC to resolve the differences around the latter's continued commitment to the armed struggle.

The instruction came after the May 26 nation-wide police swoop on PAC and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] operatives.

The PAC's conditional proposal is unlikely to satisfy the government which is demanding an unconditional commitment to end all forms of armed struggle or political violence by participants in the negotiations process.

The PAC resolution, it was pointed out, shows little real compromise on its longstanding position that there must be an agreement to a political settlement exclusively by way of an elected constituent assembly and that the armed struggle would continue until this demand was met.

#### **ANC's Sexwale Views Demands on New Government**

*MB1706133593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159  
GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Johannesburg June 17 SAPA—A new South African Government will face massive pressure to deliver as a result of black anger, African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale told a business breakfast in Johannesburg on Thursday [17 June].

But he questioned what a new government would have to deliver and how it would go about doing this.

"By the time a new government is inaugurated the bulk of the family silver will have been stolen, defrauded or embezzled as the gravy wagon of corruption accelerates the nearer we move towards a new government," Mr. Sexwale charged.

Delivery should, he said, be born out of economic growth and development where the objective would be to return the country to the growth rates experienced in the 1960s—and more.

Overlooking the fear of the whites and the anger and anguish of the black majority or to address one at the cost or negligence of the other would be to court disaster.

"But herein also lies the dialectical twists of the dilemma: No serious minded leader would treat the two equally as the same weight," he stated.

He called on the business community to take part in efforts to change the economic situation which saw blacks represented only in areas of the commercial sector as shopkeepers, filling station owners and in services such as the taxi industry and hawking.

"It is a serious indictment of the past policies of white supremacy and a future time-bomb to note that the majority are unrepresented in mining, banking, finance and in the industrialised sectors."

A new government, he said, would not be able to distribute wealth "merely by the stroke of a pen or a show of hands".

"Wealth distribution necessitates wealth creation and that demands a fairly substantial increase in gross domestic investment."

This implied gearing South Africa to a "tough and pretty rough" struggle to transform the economy into a truly manufacturing and industrial based power in the sub-continent "instead of the current contortion of being imprisoned in a mineral-based economy which makes South Africa uncompetitive on the world market".

Mr. Sexwale said the new government would have to come up with creative ideas, involving the people all the way, in its skillful application or utilization of the fiscal tools at its disposal.

These included expenditure, taxation, monetary policy, nationalisation or privatisation, to begin to correct the historical imbalances in the economy.

"Our people need to feel that the new economy in the new South Africa is their economy. They need to be present in all the major sectors—primary, secondary and tertiary."

#### **Buthelezi on 'Arrogance' of Talks Manipulators**

*MB1606182093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 052?  
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party: "Press Statement" by Dr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, president, Inkatha Freedom Party, June 16, 1993]

[Text] Yesterday, June 15, 1993, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the kwaZulu government drew a line against the arrogance of those who have been attempting to manipulate the process of the constitutional development of our country while disregarding the real aspirations of the majority of South Africans.

The Inkatha Freedom Party tabled a resolution, supported by the kwaZulu government, which put forward two requests:

(1) that the Negotiating Council no longer delays facing the issue of the form of state and must consider a federal alternative, which until now has been deliberately sidelined;

(2) that the Negotiating Council considers a process of transformation which will complete the transition to democracy by the end of 1994, rather than by the end of 1999—as proposed by the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance and endorsed by the SAG [South African Government]/NP [National Party] and other of their allies.

The Inkatha Freedom Party knows that millions of South Africans don't wish to see the present constitutional negotiations prolonged for another six years and that they want federalism.

The present process of negotiations is such that many of the constitutional principles now under consideration will be incompatible with a true federation. Reports are at present centered around an interim constitution and a constituent assembly, in a process which will not be completed until the end of 1999.

The Inkatha Freedom Party merely requested that a fully-fledged alternative be prepared by the technical committees so that the Negotiating Council be given an opportunity to truly make decisions between two different visions,

rather than merely rubber-stamping what already seems to have been decided by the ANC/SACP alliance in collaboration with the SAG/NP.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has taken the position that it sees dangers in participating in the deliberations of a body which is not free to democratically decide on various constitutional options because it is being deprived of relevant information on crucial alternatives.

The Inkatha Freedom Party believes that the people of South Africa want the negotiation process to entrench federalism and write a final and complete constitution as soon as possible.

Following yesterday's developments, the Inkatha Freedom Party will now be consulting with its constituency and the people of South Africa to receive a mandate on how best to serve their true aspirations in the present stage of the country's constitutional development.

#### **Minister: Government 'Not About to Resume Executions'**

*MB1706162893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] The government says it is not about to resume executions. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has told Parliament that today's debate on the issue does not mean that his department is ready to start hanging the people on Death Row. He says the government will first consult with interested parties outside Parliament. Patrick Cull reports:

[Cull] Introducing the debate on a motion calling for an end to the moratorium on the carrying out of death sentences, Coetsee disclosed that 21 people had exhausted all possible remedies and were now scheduled to hang. He said 98 people have been reprieved by the president since July 1990. Coetsee said executions were not in conflict with the international covenant on civil and political rights.

Democratic Party [DP] leader Zach de Beer, in opposing the motion, said the DP did not believe government had any intention of executing anyone. De Beer said the DP believed that the moratorium should remain until a decision was taken by a fully representative South African government. The debate is continuing.

#### **Parliament Lifts Moratorium on Executions**

*MB1706202493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Parliament June 17 SAPA—A motion by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to lift the moratorium on execution of the death penalty was passed by Parliament on Thursday night in a split vote decision in which the Houses of Assembly (97 votes to 24) and Representatives (20 votes to 16) voted for it to be lifted and the House of Delegates (8 votes to 14) against.

Amending motions by Mr Dave Dalling (Ind-ANC [African National Congress] Sandton) 5-95, Mr Sam Louw (Ind Rust-ter-Vaal) 3-28 and Mr Peter Gastrow (DP [Democratic Party] Durban central) 20-98 were defeated after divisions.

#### **Police Raid Hostel; Arms, Ammunition Seized**

*MB1806055993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Several armed men went on the rampage in the normally peaceful township of Thembisa early this morning. Five people were killed and 20 injured when the gunmen wielding AK-47's and shotguns opened fire on residents. [passage omitted] While the shootings were taking place Operation Foxtrot was in full swing at Sethokga hostel in another part of Thembisa. The SADF [South African Defense Force] has confirmed that a man was killed during the crime prevention operation, but didn't elaborate. According to hostel residents the man was shot while trying to leave the hostel to go to work. The raid didn't yield any AK-47's, but among items seized were a .38 special, a 9mm Luger, a zip gun, an SADF uniform, various home-made weapons and plenty of dagga [marijuana]. Ten people were arrested, among them eight illegal immigrants.

[Begin reporter Jessica Pitchford recording] Meanwhile, more arms and ammunition have been seized by the East Rand police. During a routine road block on the N12 between Delmas and Benoni the police stopped a minibus to search it for dagga. Thirteen AK-47 magazines were discovered in the door panel of the driver's seat. A further search produced nine AK-47 rifles, one VZ-26 submachinegun, 666 AK-47 rounds and five 9mm rounds hidden in the back panel of the vehicle. All four occupants of the minibus were arrested. The police have established that they were on their way to Vosloorus. It's believed that the weapons were smuggled in from Mozambique, but were kept at Komatipoort before being brought to the East Rand. [end recording]

#### **Gunmen Rampage in East Rand, 13 Killed**

*MB1806094393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—East Rand violence has claimed 13 lives in 24 hours.

The death toll from Thursday's rampage by gunmen through Thembisa rose to six with the overnight death of one of the victims. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Five people died on the scene and 20 more were wounded when heavily armed men stormed through the Welamlambo, Sivana and Lekaneng sections of Thembisa about 5.30am.



Police did not know the motive for the attack but the African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region blamed residents of the nearby Vusumuzi hostel.

During a crime prevention raid in the area about an hour later, a South African Defence Force soldier shot dead a resident of another hostel in the area, the Sethokga hostel.

Four handguns, a zip gun, ammunition and several home-made weapons were seized in "Operation Foxtrot" which police spokesman Maj Andre Venter said was part of SAP [South African Police] Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe's 10-point crime prevention plan.

Also in Thembisa, two men died—one stabbed and the other shot—in a gunbattle between two Zulu factions near a hostel in Welamlabo Section on Thursday morning, according to police.

At Daveyton, three men shot dead a security guard at the railway station before making off with his shotgun on Thursday evening, police reported on Friday.

Three people were killed in the troubled Katlehong and Tokoza townships.

Two bodies were found at Katlehong. Police reported an unknown man was shot through the heart and a 62-year-old man was riddled with bullets. At Tokoza, a man was found necklaced behind a hostel.

#### **ANC Charges Police Inaction in Thembisa Violence**

*MB1706191893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1821 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Johannesburg June 17 SAPA—Threats of mass action and allegations of police inaction have followed the dawn killing of five people in the east Rand township of Thembisa on Thursday.

According to various accounts, at least five people were killed and 20 were injured as a group of heavily-armed men rampaged through the Welamlambo, Sivana and Lekaneng sections of Thembisa at about 5.30am.

Police said the killers were armed with AK-47 and R1 rifles, shotguns and 9mm pistols.

The injured were taken to Thembisa hospital, and at least three had been discharged by Thursday evening.

Police said they did not know the motive behind the shootings.

The ANC's [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional office, however, said six people were killed and quoted allegations by residents that the balaclaved attackers were from nearby Vusumuzi hostel.

Police had not responded to a warning at the beginning of the week that the attack was going to take place, the ANC claimed.

The organisation also accused the Inkatha Freedom Party of various "provocative" accusations in the past week. It warned that there should therefore be tolerance when the ANC it marched "down Khumalo Street in the future"—reference to the May 22 march past the Inkatha-held Thokoza hostel complex which sparked the death of 13 people and the beginning of the present cycle of east Rand violence.

In a separate statement on Thursday, the Thembisa residents association said it was planning a stayaway on June 23 and that a consumer boycott of the nearby white Kempton Park area was already underway.

The campaign would be aimed at forcing local administrators to shut down Vusumuzi hostel. "The mass action will be intensified until the hostel is totally evacuated," it said.

There was no immediate comment available from either police, Inkatha or hostel representatives.

Also on the East Rand, police reported a 62-year-old man found riddled with bullet holes in Katlehong and another man who was wounded by "unknown attackers".

A mob of about 100 people caused R[Rand]500 damage when they stoned a police vehicle in Shetemba township near the far East Rand town of Balfour.

#### **Meyer Still 'Committed' to Federal Principles**

*MB1706113693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2317 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the SA Communication Service in Cape Town on 16 June 1993: "Statement" By Mr. R.P. Meyer, minister of constitutional development and of communication]

[Text] Different perceptions emerged from reports on yesterday's Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] walk-out at the World Trade Centre. One was that it was indicative of a division between those wanting a federal form of state and those wanting a unitary state. The National Party was said to be favouring a unitary state. This, of course, is totally incorrect. The National Party is as committed as ever to attain the goal of a form of state based on federal principles.

Our objective is strong autonomous regional of government which must be properly entrenched. In the negotiating process we have gone a long way towards the achievement of this objective: both at multi-party and at bilateral levels, including discussions between some Cosag parties and ourselves.

We believe that this objective can, in fact, further be best advanced by concentrating all our efforts on intensified discussions of the reports by the technical committees.

These have been awaiting the negotiating council's attention for some time now—especially those on general constitutional principles, constitutional principles on regions, the constitution making process and on fundamental rights. Pursuing our objectives by arguing these issues, by placing our views on the negotiating table and also by making submissions to the commission delimiting regions, will bring effective and fast results.

The pronouncements of our leaders, National Party publications and all our inputs in the multi-party process clearly spell this out. The best example is perhaps the government's draft constitutional framework introduced for the attention of the technical committee on constitutional issues.

Furthermore, the process to develop a new constitution for South Africa according to the National Party's proposals is such that it bridges the two contrasting viewpoints on this subject. The one view is that new constitution be drafted by the multi-party negotiating process and the other one favours drafting by an elected constituent assembly. The National Party has already, at the start of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on 20 December 1991, presented a novel approach to deal with the matter in such a way that an impasse can be avoided, namely by providing for a constitution to be drafted for transitional phase by the multi-party negotiating process and further constitution making thereafter to be based on constitutional principles adopted by the multi-party negotiating process which would be adjudicated by a constitutional court. Through such a process the requirements of both original departure points can be accommodated.

The National Party is therefore of the opinion that both the future form of state and a process that will avoid uncontrolled further constitution making can be firmly established in current negotiations. Issued by the Ministry of Constitutional Development and of Communication

#### **'Crisis' in Afrikaner Resistance Movement Noted**

MB1606160893 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans  
13 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Pieter Swart: "Crisis Looms in Movement"]

[Text] The resignation of an AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] general in the western Cape has exploded in the movement's face and has brought its biggest crisis since the Jani Allan debacle.

Deep-rooted discontent over AWB leadership is fast bubbling to the surface and from senior AWB circles comes the news that a scathing attack was made this week on AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche.

RAPPORT was informed that the movement's hour glass is fast running dry and that the AWB could soon completely disintegrate and could become absorbed by the National Front.

AWB Commander General Servaas de Wet and commander of the movement's armed wing, the Victory Commando, this week was engaged in an open confrontation with Mr. Terreblanche and accused him of weak leadership.

This week these threatening incidents of infighting within the AWB came to a head with the resignation of Mr. Steph Jacobson, AWB general and leader of the Victory Commando in the western Cape.

But it is not merely Mr. Jacobson's resignation which applied the spark to the powder keg, it is the manner in which it was done and the reasons brought forward.

Mr. de Wet said this week that the reasons forwarded for Mr. Jacobson's resignation were "ridiculous" and that he was humiliated before his own people.

"This matter will later be dealt with properly, in front of the whole general staff, the chaplain and the court leader. Then they have to explain why he was dismissed. And he will be given the chance to respond. That is the way things are done.

"There are many allegations about the leader. Now they are saying Jacobson furnished this information to the press.

"I told the leader: 'You are like a cat with nine lives. But the last one is almost over. The National Front is going to destroy the AWB. Everyone will walk away from the AWB.'"

Mr. de Wet told RAPPORT that the way in which Mr. Jacobson was ousted from his post cannot be "condoned".

"It is this type of treatment that has driven people with intellect away from the AWB in the past. And it is going to spiral.

"If a man is guilty of misconduct, I will be the last to protect him. But Mr. Jacobson has for a long time worked unselfishly for the AWB. He must have easily worked for about two years without a salary.

"Besides, he risked a criminal record for his leader. That is what he did for the AWB. I sympathize with him. He does not deserve this type of humiliation."

Mr. de Wet said loyal people like Mr. Jacobson are rare and it is this type of person on whom he could have relied in times of war.

#### **Biggest error**

"The main leader thinks he can conduct a war on his own. He is making the biggest mistake of his life. The whole nation has to stand together. And then you need generals on whom you can depend. Not friends who later stab you in the back."

"I have in the past said we must stop being sly and look each other in the eyes. We all have to stand together. The AWB is after all the front line and the role of generals must not be underestimated.

"Mr. Jacobson still has 17 generals in the Cape who are very loyal to him," Mr. de Wet said.

Mr. de Wet also feels unhappy about his own treatment shortly before the creation of the National Front. He attended one of the first meetings at the invitation of General Tienie Groenewald and was later repudiated for it.

"Now the leader himself is walking around hands around the neck of General Constand Viljoen, who calls him corporal. All of a sudden after they insulted me. This is proof they have made fools of themselves," Mr. de Wet said.

Mr. Jacobson was in the news last year when he chopped down a statue which portrayed Mr. Terreblanche's head as a phallus. It assured him a criminal record.

#### Split

This discord led to a split in AWB ranks in the western Cape and many of the Victory Commando's officers deserted and went over to Mr. Keith Conroy's Iron Guard.

Last week Mr. Jacobson was informed through a fax that he was no longer AWB leader in the western Cape. General Willem Etseneth, AWB's disciplinary officer, had sent the fax to Mr. Jacobson.

In the fax, Mr. Jacobson was instructed to hand over the receipt books to "Colonel" Eddie Gagliano of the Iron Guard and that Mr. Keith Conroy, AWB "brigadier" was to take over temporarily in the Cape.

Mr. Conroy is the Iron Guard's leader and the AWB's chief training officer. It is known that he is rated very highly by Mr. Terreblanche.

Soon after the fax had been sent, Mr. Gagliano and Conroy were off to Mr. Jacobson to strip him of his rank. This culminated in a confrontation.

Mr. Jacobson was informed that his immediate chief was Mr. Servaas de Wet, the Victory Commando's commander, and only he could remove him from his position.

#### 'Empire'

A reason to dismiss Mr. Jacobson had long been sought and Mr. Terreblanche had allegedly referred to him as "Steph and his empire in the Cape."

On 3 May, Mr. Terreblanche was at an AWB meeting in the Cape where he instructed Mr. Jacobson to relocate to the AWB's head office in Ventersdorp to fill the post of administrative general.

Mr. Jacobson had refused and that paved the way to have him sacked.

The alleged relationship between Mr. Terreblanche and Miss Jani Allan and the events at the Paardekraal monument in December 1988 made headlines worldwide.

In a sensational case in the British supreme court in which Miss Allan had charged the British Network Channel 4 for libel, dirty laundry was hung out in the open and the whole world came to know about Mr. Terreblanche's green underpants.

The relationship resulted in the AWB's chief council demanding that Mr. Terreblanche resign. It led to the suspension of Messrs. Jan Groenewald, Manie Marit, Dries Alberts and Prof. Swart.

These people accused Mr. Terreblanche, saying that his action and a series of unsavory incidents in which he was involved had become an embarrassment to the AWB.

#### Violence, Incidents Mar Soweto Day Commemoration

MB1606152393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450  
GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 16 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela used the 17th anniversary of the Soweto uprising to warn against what he said was political blackmail as hundreds of thousands of workers, pupils and students stayed at home or attended rallies.

Addressing a crowd estimated at 40,000 at Soweto's Orlando Stadium, Mr. Mandela—whose speech was briefly interrupted by a police helicopter dropping pamphlets on the throng—said it had to be made clear no party would be allowed to hold the multiparty negotiations to ransom.

"Our country is crying for peace," he told a cheering crowd.

The June 16 commemorations throughout the country generally passed peacefully, but there were reports of violence.

In the volatile East Rand, peace worker Cathy Jensen was stabbed and rushed to hospital in Alberton.

Police said she was stabbed while on duty in Katlehong. A man said to be a member of a group of passing Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] supporting marchers broke away and rushed up to Ms Jensen. Police said she was stabbed in the upper left leg.

A peace secretariat source said Ms Jensen was "not in a good way" after receiving a stab wound in the groin.

Also on the East Rand, three bodies were picked up by police patrols. The bodies were picked up in Katlehong and Zonkiziswe, but police did not indicate whether they suspected the deaths were linked to June 16 commemorations.

Near Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana, 16 people were arrested by local police when they tried to gain access to the Montshiwa Stadium for a June 16 commemoration rally.

Col Dave George, police public relations officer, said the arrests were made when "people in a vehicle had tried to force their way into the stadium". He could not confirm an earlier report they were ANC Youth League marshals.

In Natal, at least one person was killed in violence believed to be linked to June 16 commemorations in Durban. A policeman was injured.

SAP [South African Police] spokesman Maj Bala Naidoo said a man was killed in Bhambayi shack settlement in Inanda township north of Durban early on Wednesday when policemen patrolling the settlement came across a group of armed men, who fled and began firing shots at them. The policemen returned fire, killing one man.

In Inanda, Maj Naidoo said, a policeman was injured when a patrol was attacked by youths.

In the Cape, about 45 South African Democratic Teachers Union members were arrested in central Cape Town after the Adderley/Strand Street intersection in the city was blocked at lunchtime.

A police spokesman said "Plus minus 45" members were taken to the Sea Point police station where conditions of bail were being worked out.

Later, about 100 teachers gathered outside the Sea Point police station to demand the release of their colleagues.

Otherwise, few incidents of violence were reported in the Cape peninsula area. Business monitors said thousands of workers stayed away.

In the east Cape, industry in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage was effectively shut down as most workers headed for various venues where the Soweto uprising was commemorated.

SAPA's office in Bloemfontein reported commemorations appeared to have gone off peacefully in the Orange Free State.

Soweto day was commemorated by political groupings ranging from the conservative Inkatha Freedom Party to the more left-leaning African National Congress as well as the hardline Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO].

At a rally in Odendaalsrus, AZAPO publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokai was in an unforgiving mood, saying there could never be justice in South Africa until white people paid for their sins in any manner black people deemed fit.

"It's about time that other people lose their limbs because that is divine justice... There can never be justice until white people pay for their sins in any manner black people deem fit," he told cheering supporters.

## **Government Said 'Fomenting Violence Among Blacks'**

*MB1806074193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2252 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Pietersburg June 17 SAPA—There was "mounting incontrovertible evidence" the South African Government was fomenting violence among blacks by training, arming and deploying some of them against their own kind, Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Thursday [17 June].

Addressing students at the University of the North near Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal on the eve of the anniversary of the Boipatong massacre, he said the government was instigating the bloodletting in the hope blacks would "switch loyalties".

"No sane South African is baffled by the NP (National Party) regime's protestations of innocence while it actively and clandestinely incites some sectors of the black community to embark upon violence in furtherance of its nefarious political agenda," he said.

"The state instigates this bloodletting in the hope that blacks, once tired of the manslaughter, will switch their loyalties and begin to support the NP under President (F.W.) de Klerk."

He added the intention was to undermine the credibility and support-base of all popular black leaders.

Gen Holomisa said the intention of the government in orchestrating violence among blacks was so that black people should "associate the misery, loss and pain resulting from violent conflict with the liberal movements".

"It hopes sooner rather than later blacks will turn their backs on these and join the NP as their last-resort saviour in the face of the intense rivalry among black political organisations and parties.

"In this process the warring black groups are weakened and neglect party organisational work. The mobilisation of people and garnering of political support also suffer greatly."

He said the Boipatong massacre fitted in "very well" with the "violence strategy" of the NP government.

## **APLA Claims Killed 90 Policemen in 1993**

*MB1806092593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] claims to have killed 90 members of the South African security forces so far this year, and says the police and the army remain legitimate targets regardless of race.

Interviewed in Windhoek after attending a regional security and defense conference, APLA's director of training and manpower development, Mr. Willie Brown, said the



South African police were part of the system which the organization aimed to overthrow. He said APLA rejected the notion that black police were part of the oppressed, adding that black police were propping up the system, and this made them legitimate targets.

APLA's chief political officer, Mr. Romero Daniels said this year the organization had carried out 120 missions as he put it. Eighty were in rural areas.

#### **Romanian Parliamentarians Visit Parliament**

*MB1606134793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Four Romanian Parliamentarians, among them the vice president of the Romanian Senate and a former political prisoner, paid a visit to Parliament yesterday as guests of the speaker Mr. Eli Louw. They discussed problems surrounding political change.

[Begin reporter Conrad Burke recording] The Romanians are in the country to experience firsthand the current political situation. Senate Vice President, (?Ion Lech), who spent decades in prison and under restrictions imposed by the communist dictatorship, told Mr. Eli Louw they were encouraged by the positive developments they had seen in South Africa. Mr. Louw outlined developments in the Republic saying South Africa's democratic transition needed to be underpinned by a strong economy. [end recording]

#### **18 June Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries**

*MB1806151993*

[Editorial Report]

##### **THE CITIZEN**

Government, ANC Preset Decisions at Talks—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 June in its page 6 editorial notes that it is "unfortunately true" that "much of what is being decided at the multiparty negotiations is preset by the government and the ANC [African National Congress] in bilateral talks. The views of Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] do not carry much weight." THE CITIZEN sees "little chance of the ANC compromising on any of Cosag's demands. Why then should Cosag stay in the talks? The answer is that is case will go by default if it does not—and it may have some support on some of its ideas, particularly on the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] federal demand (Mr. Roelf Meyer, the government's chief negotiator, claimed last night the government's aim was a form of state based on federal principles)."

##### **THE STAR**

Mokaba Liability to ANC—ANC youth leader Peter Mokaba "put his own leader, Nelson Mandela, in an embarrassing position on Soweto Day by leading the crowd at Orlando Stadium in chanting 'Kill the Boer, kill the farmer,'" declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English

on 18 June in a page 10 editorial. "Is the ANC's national executive committee wavering on its directive that the slogan should be dropped?" asks the paper. Furthermore, is the ANC Youth League "tail wagging the dog?" Nevertheless, ANC leaders like Tokyo Sexwale and Terror Lekota have "already acted to still some of the disquiet. Sexwale pledged to put a stop to what he termed 'a dangerous slogan' in his PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] region and Lekota, speaking from Natal, called for the chant to go as the ANC had to prove its commitment to reconciliation and national unity." Mokaba is "becoming a liability with his blatant racism."

##### **BUSINESS DAY**

No Place for Militant Slogans—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 June in a page 8 editorial says that "recent efforts by the ANC leadership to calm its more militant followers have had varied success, and the 'Kill the boer, kill the farmer' chants at Orlando Stadium were not widely echoed in other parts of the country." One outcome of resurgent militancy at mass rallies is that it "reinforces prejudices among whites, already fearful of majority rule, and lends credence to the warnings of right-wingers that Afrikaners and farmers have been targeted as the enemy of blacks." There is "no place for the slogans in a country in which the overwhelming majority of all races are seeking reconciliation."

##### **NEW NATION**

Caution Against Increased 'Air of Expectancy'—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 18-24 June in its page 26 editorial states: "Since the negotiations process started in earnest three years ago, there has been a conspicuous lack of movement in the area of education and this has been compounded by the dual character of the problem; a political decision to fundamentally scrap Bantu Education and to confront the sheer enormity of inefficiency by the education department." "Many of our youth, as well as other sectors of the population, are pinning their hopes on a new government. There is a sense that the democratic movement has scored a major political victory and that the time has now come for the mass of the people to receive what they believe they are entitled to. It is precisely because of this air of expectancy that we feel the need to issue a word of caution; that we have crossed one bridge of the struggle and are now confronting another." It is "up to us, and through hard work" that these realities can be transformed into reality.

##### **THE WEEKLY MAIL**

Caution Against Over-Hasty Negotiations Agreements—Referring to the multiparty negotiations at the World Trade Center, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 18-24 June in a page 14 editorial says: "What is required now is for the consensus-seeking parties to show enough determination and drive to override the dissent-seekers. It is unavoidable—because Cosag may have returned to the table by the end of the week, but they will not stop filibustering (or perhaps it's fili-blustering). One cautionary remark: while a sense of speed and urgency is

necessary, there lurks a serious danger that agreements reached over-hastily may be faulty."

#### **\* Upgrade of Soweto Infrastructure Progressing**

93AF0528A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 19 Mar 93 pp 37-43

[Text]

#### **Funding Helps Upgrading Process, Programme Is Far From Completion**

The demand for water has grown in Soweto as a result of a rise in the standard of living, so that the 50mm mid-block water mains are now so undersized in relation to the demand, that at peak hour in some areas, only a lucky few get a trickle of water.

Some people have to resort to leaving a tap on overnight in order to have a tub of water for the next day. A wastage factor of 50 per cent is suspected in Soweto because of undetected leaks in the extensively corroded pipe system.

To effect repairs to leaking or burst pipes, extensive shutdowns are frequently required because local water valves are no longer operable. In some cases reservoirs have had to be emptied to allow work to proceed.

One hundred and eighty-five kilometres of secondary pipe lines to houses have been replaced so far by labour intensive means at a cost of R25-million. This is only 15 per cent of the total upgrading required.

An estimated R140-million is required over five years to complete the programme. Primary pipelines in Orlando and Pimville have been replaced at a cost of R15-million and a R50-million programme over five years for the rest of Soweto has been planned.

Insufficient water storage in reservoirs means that during peak periods demands cannot be met, so seven other reservoir projects totalling R50-million are underway.

A shining beacon in the upgrading process is the creation of employment through labour-based projects.

Initiated by the Soweto City Council in 1988 and supported by the RSC [Regional Service Council], labour-based projects have put more than R5-million into the pockets of Sowetans through wages earned.

In addition, about 20 local contractors have been trained in contracting skills, some of which have independently obtained contract work on other projects in and outside Soweto.

The RSC believes this effort is part of the solution to the widespread social and economic problems in Soweto.

The daily mass exodus to and from the surrounding CBD's has been eased and made safer by the reconstruction of the Old Potchefstroom road and Roodepoort road at a cost of R30-million.

The upgrade of the internal secondary main roads is presently underway, and an extensive labour-based programme to surface the 300km backlog in residential streets has started.

Here, particularly, careful consideration of standards related to affordability levels of the community within the anticipated new regional dispensation, must be given.

Around 20km of residential roadway has been constructed by conventional means to date. The RSC claims to actively encourage innovative designs, and realistic standards to stretch its scarce financial resources to the limit.

For example, the choice of an alternative design for the Zondi reservoir has effected a reduction in tendered costs of over R3-million and standards for roads are presently being examined to bring about a cost effective solution to the backlog.

On the electricity front two overloaded sub-stations, one in Zola and the other in Mapetla required emergency repairs at a cost of R7-million because of fires caused by cable faults in 1990.

The Diepkloof and Mofolo sub-stations have now also been upgraded at a cost of R5.2-million.

The overhead supply lines to houses in Dube have been improved for R5-million.

Two hundred additional high mast lights have been installed and major contracts to relamp and repair street lighting have been undertaken.

Although this work is not complete, considerable improvement to the safety of streets at night has been achieved.

Electrification of three site and services schemes was successfully completed. The Klipspruit scheme has now developed into a very desirable suburb.

During 1990 Eskom took over supply to individual consumers in Soweto. It has done much additional work to improve the situation.

In terms of cultural activities a new library and hall have been constructed in Pimville at a cost of R4-million. A second phase involves the construction of a 50m swimming pool with change rooms.

Life in some of the shack settlements has also improved albeit slightly, with the construction of 10 ablution blocks so that at least minimum level of hygiene can be established.

But clearly, the need to utilise open land effectively and maximise densities close to transportation routes and employment centres is again top priority.

The solution to the problem of refuse being dumped in road reserves and open lots in Soweto seems to have evaded the best attempts made.

The RSC has purchased 160,000 refuse bins which have been distributed to residents throughout Soweto.

This dramatically increases the storage capacity of households.

Further innovations and initiatives for the collection function are the next step.

To provide the maintenance teams with effective means, the RSC has purchased 118 vehicles and various items of plant and equipment.

A new office building for the RSC's water and sewerage branch was constructed at a cost of R2-million in 1989.

Management assistance to the electricity department through appointment of electrical consulting engineers has also been undertaken, while a fully computerised billing system was installed for service bills.

While this type of support is being provided, management support for the now shrinking valiant core of people who make up the staff of the Soweto Council, is still missing.

"The deprivation suffered by the Soweto administration over the years is at the very core of the solution to turning the situation around.

The lack of skilled management and financial resources at all levels has spawned inefficiency, ineffectiveness and apathy.

"It is hoped that active involvement of the Johannesburg and Roodepoort Councils will soon help to rectify this situation," concludes an RSC spokesperson.

#### **Labor-Based Upgrading**

The labour-based approach, first identified as a vital component in the long term upgrading of services in Soweto in 1988, has grown from a single pilot project into a labour-based contractor development programme with over 25 committed participants at various stages of training and an annual expenditure of more than R15-million.

The initial pilot project involved the upgrading of secondary water mains for Soweto City Council and was funded by the then newly constituted Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council (CWRSC). Since then, nearly 200km of secondary water mains have been installed, connecting over 12,000 homes to the upgraded supply.

On the recently initiated labour-based construction of township roads, about five kilometres of surfaced roads have been built.

It was recognised early on that the standard forms of agreement used to appoint consultants to manage conventional contracts did not cover the additional responsibilities of labour-based construction management. The CWRSC thus commissioned BKS Incorporated, in conjunction with the Soweto City Council and its consultants,

to develop a form of agreement that would address the inadequacies of conventional documentation.

This form of agreement was only one of the tools developed to manage the Soweto labour-based contractor development programme; success depends on the continued development and correct application of documentation.

#### **Hopes Are High for Hostel Improvements**

Hopes are high that the government's hostel improvement initiative will soon gain momentum in Soweto; but while the playing fields may be level, it is riddled with pitfalls.

Government initiatives to improve conditions in black hostels have been hampered over the past two years by violence and lack of consensus among various pressure groups.

Last month however saw positive developments that could result in progress being made, particularly with respect to the nine hostels earmarked for improvement in Soweto.

The boycott on hostel rentals, instituted shortly after the controversial October 1992 summit between Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk, was repealed by the Transvaal Hostel Residents Association (THRA) effective from February 1, 1993.

Safe passage was guaranteed to maintenance and health workers to deal with the desperate conditions prevailing in the Soweto hostels.

Payment of rentals, however, is still at a very low level.

According to Terry Deacon, project manager for Municipal Management Services, one of the private sector firms appointed by the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) to facilitate the planning and implementation of the government's hostel improvement programme in the southern Witwatersrand area, consultation with all the relevant parties within the parameters of the short-term guidelines, agreed upon by national and regional role players in the initiative during November 1991, must form the cornerstone of any such programme.

"Determining the needs of the hostel residents, as well as surrounding township residents, is essential to obtain a credible pool of information on which to base plans for improving the living conditions in and around these facilities," says Deacon.

At the local level, consultation will, therefore, take place with the hostel residents and their representatives, the hostel owners/administrators, and the surrounding community.

These parties in turn will need to secure the support of regional bodies, such as civic associations, trade unions, political groups, local government, business concerns and so on.

Due to the complexity of this negotiation process, it was deemed necessary to establish a Central Witwatersrand

Metropolitan Hostel Forum (CWMHF) to facilitate the process of achieving regional consensus.

The Soweto local level hostel initiative has been delayed since October 1992 by problems raised by various regional role players constituting the CWMHF.

Early this month, negotiations were still underway with the IFP [expansion not given] to resolve their objections to the structure of the CWMHF.

Once consensus has been reached on a hostel improvement implementation plan at both local and regional levels, working drawings can be prepared and tenders called for and awarded in a streamlined process measured in weeks rather than months.

For various reasons very little maintenance has been carried out in the Soweto hostels since the 1990/91 "hostel war" broke out.

The hostel initiative was approved by the government in October 1991 and an amount of R325-million was allocated to improving conditions in 177 hostels throughout South Africa, with a promise of more funds in ensuing years.

Of these hostels, nine lie within the greater Soweto area.

At the time of the initiative, the hostel issue had hardly exploded into the headlines with the hostel wars.

Thousands had been kicked out of the hostels, depending on which political powerbase was dominant in their particular hostel, and many more fled of their own accord.

It is believed that most of the original hostel residents have fled and are now living in garages and backyards of surrounding residential townships.

"In Soweto, the hostel issue has probably been more politicised than anywhere else," says Deacon.

"It is hoped that the CWMHF will be constituted as a matter of urgency, so that the local Soweto initiative can, with the approval of all parties concerned, become a reality. The need is great and time is of the essence," he concludes.

#### **Self-Cementing Pavement Base Launched**

A durable cost-effective "pave base" material for utilisation in the preparation of sub-base layers in paving, was launched this month by a Natal-based quarry company.

The paving is said to be ideally suited for labour-intensive construction techniques on small to medium-sized projects, requiring a quality high-strength base course.

Application trials have been conducted at the company's Newcastle operation over the past 10 months, in the construction of parking lots and a private tennis court.

The product is a self-cementing base course material and its inherent properties allow for the ease of placement and

compaction in confined areas with limited access, while ensuring the required high-strength densities are obtained.

This in effect makes it a highly competitive material for the construction of driveways, tennis courts, parking lots and interlocking paving block areas.

"We hope to expand our markets in the future but the product is only available in the Newcastle area at present," says a company spokesperson.

#### **Local Firm Supplies Circuit Breakers**

Circuit Breaker Industries (CBI), has won a major multi-million rand contract to supply Eskom with circuit breakers and earth leakage protection devices in terms of Eskom's "electricity for all" programme.

The contract is an indication of Eskom's commitment to the programme which will encompass both existing and new mass housing.

In anticipation of participation in the programme and to meet expanding demand both locally and internationally, CBI has invested an additional R10-million in production capacity at its Elandsfontein and decentralised factories.

The decision to make the investment follows a suppliers meeting with Eskom, at which the future of the electrification programme was clarified.

CBI were awarded the contract as the local manufacturer, against stiff opposition from overseas companies who had targeted only this selected segment of the market.

#### **Depot To Provide Building Material**

A local stone quarry company has launched a depot to supply the growing Soweto building market with construction materials.

"There is increased building activity within the Soweto area and this depot is geared to provide for this," says GM Dallis Pattle.

The depot will supply bricks, cement, stone and sand to small builders or owner-builders within the greater Soweto area, with specific emphasis on the south-western districts.

"The depot has been designed to cater for smaller customers who have historically had to source their materials directly from larger operations further afield," adds Pattle.

"With the larger operations the smaller customer did not receive adequate customer service. They can now buy from a customer-orientated depot which has their specific market needs in mind.

Transport of materials will be easier and products can be bought on a cash basis," he adds.

"There is a growing demand for housing and we are preparing ourselves to provide the products to smaller businesses and entrepreneurs," says Prattle.



### Lights for Main Road

AEG has been contracted for the supply of its 'small box' street light fittings for a 10km stretch of the Old Potchefstroom road in Soweto.

The dual carriageway carries a large volume of traffic and is one of the main arterial roads in to and out of Soweto.

By illuminating the road the safety of road users has been increased. The order comprised 400W and 250W high pressure sodium tubular fittings. A computer designed reflector was used for each fitting which provided an even distribution of light as well as illumination for a large section of the sidewalk.

The fittings were mounted at various heights from 10m poles with an outreach of 2.5m to the 15m scissor masts with a 3.7m outreach. Two masts of 30m, each with a cluster of six fittings on each mast were also used.

AEG street lights are ideal for numerous applications such as high mast lighting, area lighting and street lighting.

### Blocks Designed for Self-Help Schemes

Mass housing in South Africa has taken on a new look with the cost-effective and labour-creating building beams which have been developed locally for mass housing.

The local designer claims to have invested seven years and R2.5-million in the venture to provide a low cost alternative to conventional building methods.

"The aim of this project was to design a building block that a layman could use and to put an affordable and good quality product on the market, thus creating employment and self-help schemes," he says.

He envisages constructing a building beam factory in Soweto with a local company holding a share in the project.

The staff and the day-to-day running of the plant would be the responsibility of the local community, while the capital investment, totaling a cement mixer, vibrator tables and moulds, would be undertaken by the building materials group.

"Through the sale of their product, the local community could eventually pay back the capital investment and thus inherit the entire operation.

"At present five such projects are being negotiated for the Transvaal and Orange Free State, one of which is for Soweto," he says.

"The factories will in turn supply depots throughout the community, thus reducing the transportation costs to the house builder."

The beams, which are made of vibrated and spun concrete, are easily assembled and can be used to create a wide variety of professionally finished structures.

A simple two-bedroom dwelling would take a team of six unskilled workers approximately eight hours to erect.

The building beams are available in sizes of 200mm, 400mm, 800mm or can be manufactured according to alternative architectural requirements.

They are 200mm by 200mm in cross section with a hole 130mm in diameter going through each beam horizontally, as well as 150mm vertical holes.

These cavities allow for easy installation of water pipes and electricity wires.

Steel reinforcing rods can also be inserted into these cavities when required.

When assembling the building beams, locating discs are fitted onto the vertical cavities.

These circular concrete discs are 150mm in diameter and 25mm deep with chamfered sides.

They are used to locate the beams accurately into position, stacking them one on top of the other to form a wall.

Before placing the locating discs onto vertical holes of the previous beam they are first dipped into a slurry.

A layer of slurry is then poured over the surface of the beam and while it is still wet the next beam is placed on top of it, thereby forming a wall.

These modular beam sizes allow for window and door frame installation and various angles cater for a variety of roof pitches.

Although they are an ideal medium for low cost housing, the building beams have also been used in the construction of numerous other projects, including a shopping complex, as well as both single and double storey dwellings.

The building beams are SABS [South Africa Bureau of Standards] approved and also comply to National Building Regulations.

### Council Researches Appropriate Road Surfaces for Use in Soweto

In developing and urban areas roads perform many functions besides carrying traffic, for example, they are often used as playgrounds and stormwater drains.

Road maintenance, due to limited budgets, is often lacking and the people load and population stress radically reduce the life of some of the conventional seals.

It is therefore important that the construction and maintenance of the road network be as cost-effective as possible.

In research projects for the Southern African Bitumen and Tar Association, the Division of Roads and Transport Technology, CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial

Research], established that the performance of surfacing on low volume roads is affected mainly by environment, maintenance and gradient.

In the past, the selection of cost-effective and appropriate seals has been based on the performance standards of South Africa's large rural road authorities.

"Our research determined criteria for the economic and effective selection of appropriate bituminous surfacing based on actual performance, which was often a very different scenario," says a CSIR spokesperson.

A key issue directly related to cost effectiveness is the timing of resealing the road; the performance of the surfacing and the ability to maintain it are as much an issue as its construction cost.

Another major factor to emerge was that poor performance of a road surface was often a result of inappropriate use.

This is particularly true of urban and township roads which are subject to conditions not normally experienced on rural roads.

#### **Financing Assured for Soweto Training Center**

While on an official visit to South Africa, the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Dr Carl-Dieter Spranger, visited the Builders Training Centre (BTC) in Soweto.

Funded largely by donations from member companies of the South African German Chamber of Commerce, the BTC is the first step in the Technical Advancement Training Scheme (TATS).

The course offers a one-year training programme to people without formal education.

The minister and his delegation had ample opportunity to see the trainers and trainees of the BTC in action and also to talk to them.

The project has been submitted to the German Ministry with the hope that co-financing would be forthcoming, and Dr Spranger assured the project organisers that financial support would be made available.

The training modules for the BTC were developed by the Builders Industries Association of South Africa (Bifsa) and comprise of bricklaying, plumbing, welding and carpentry.

#### **Engineering Firm Focuses on Taxi Ranks**

Consulting engineering firm Stewart Scott, has been closely involved with the design and upgrading of a host of facilities and services for the people of Soweto for many years.

Most recently, transportation studies and recommendations, with particular emphasis on taxi ranks, have been the focus of its activities.

With rail services from Soweto to Johannesburg becoming more congested, combi taxi services have gradually taken over Soweto feeder bus routes between the two cities.

With input from the taxi associations, bus companies, the local hawkers association, shopkeepers, local residents, the hospital and the Diepmeadow Council the company set about planning the new Baragwanath bus and taxi terminus.

Construction of the terminus is expected within a year, at an estimated cost of R8-million, mostly from public finance.

The possibility of private sector financing is at present being actively pursued.

The terminus is sited just north of the Baragwanath hospital, just inside of Soweto, and is the largest taxi rank in Africa.

The upgrading and expansion of the existing facilities at the terminus must be able to efficiently handle over 430 buses and 4,000 taxis on a typical weekday.

Twenty-five thousand passengers make use of the facility during the morning peak hours and the terminus is also widely used by workers and out-patients of the Baragwanath hospital.

Provision had to be made to accommodate a large retail and commercial centre with some 300 hawkers operating through the terminus.

Besides extensive congestion, the existing one-way system of operation through the terminus created confusion and conflict between pedestrians, vehicles and various taxi associations.

The design incorporated a new connecting road with traffic signals, an exclusive entrance and exit for buses to accommodate commuter services and the growing long distance bus services to KwaZulu and the Transkei plus a new pedestrian ramp at the rear of the new bus terminus island.

The taxi rank's design has been based on a carousel system, allowing the safe arrival, disembarkation and loading of passengers.

A high hood over the boarding area will shelter passengers.

A separate toilet and meeting room for drivers as well as a toilet block for passengers will also be erected.

The first completed taxi rank designed was recently handed over to the taxi association in Dobsonville.

Another rank in Diepkloof is currently being constructed and involves the partial conversion of an under-utilised bus terminus.

Design drawings for a third rank at Merafe in Soweto have been completed.

One of the busiest taxi ranks in greater Soweto, White City Crossroads in Jubavu, has been modified using a Stewart Scott design.

In this case no separate facility was available for taxis; they were using lay-bys on three of four legs of the intersection of Roodepoort road and Moroka-Nancefield road.

The design of this new facility entailed the narrowing of the medians and construction of an additional running lane.

The existing left hand lane was incorporated into the taxi stopping area and has resulted in the doubling of the capacity of taxi lay-bys while retaining the two lanes of through traffic in each direction.

As well as transportation work, the company has also been involved in the provision and reinstatement of roads, water and storm water facilities in the Dobsonville, Soweto and Diepmeadow areas.

Other recently completed and on-going projects in the Greater Soweto area include the 125 Ml Zondi reservoir, the refurbishment of the Meadowlands reservoir and the proposed [words missing]

#### **Electrical Company Commits to Skills Transfer**

What is claimed to be one of the keys to Siemens' success in Soweto and other large residential areas has been the company's dedication to hiring local electrical sub-contractors to carry out the work under Siemens' proven standards.

"It is one way of fulfilling our turnkey electrical engineering by transferring our know-how acquired from industrial projects to the private residents," says Siemens' divisional manager Wynie van Wyngaardt.

"Siemens has always had a strong technical base and our sub-contracting projects in residential areas—such as the installation of an 11kV supply including mini-sub and outdoor low-voltage distribution boards—is one way in which we accommodate the needs of society," adds Van Wyngaardt.

The company began its programme over four years ago with reticulation and upgrade projects in Bhekuzulu with an 11kV and low-voltage reticulation project in 1986.

"We have always used the residential labour force when working in large residential areas; however, the difference is now that the electrical sub-contractor working on the actual installation also has its home base in the same area," adds Van Wyngaardt.

"Siemens retains a supervisory function with their sub contractors to ensure the required quality standards are achieved.

"We also employ a local resident as public relations officer who precedes the contractor into the area and prepares the public for the work that is going to be done," he says.

"This person also serves to educate the populous on how to use electricity correctly and to conserve it where possible."

Other projects on which Siemens has employed local contractors are in Katlehong with the building of a 11kV feeder systems and switchgear, in Tokoza with an 11kV ring feeder, a main sub-station building and an 11kV ring feeder in Lensia Ext 4, a satellite sub-station and 11kV ring feeder at KwaThema and an 11kV reticulation network at Soshanguwe.

#### **'Impenetrable' Walls Protect Clinics**

Independent tests revealed that a locally-made security wall is almost impossible to penetrate with hand held equipment.

The tests conducted by consulting engineers Raath and Van Zyl, involved using a sledgehammer with a 900mm long handle and a hammerhead with a mass of 5.8kg.

A bolt cutter of 1070mm in length was also used.

The purpose of the test was to determine the security wall's relative resistance to penetration.

A security wall is normally used in conjunction with a detection system.

Once an intruder has been detected, it is vitally important to delay him in order to give the reaction force enough time to reach the point of intrusion.

Thus a security wall must have the maximum resistance necessary to prevent penetration.

During the tests the sledgehammer was initially used in an attempt to break the concrete from the reinforcement.

Two hundred and twenty blows, and about seven minutes later the first layer of reinforcing was exposed. Another sixty blows and little leeway had been made and it was decided to abandon further attempts as it was clear that it was virtually impossible to break through the wall using hand tools.

An attempt was also made to bend the visible reinforcing bars outwards, but this proved to be impossible as the exposed area was not big enough.

Raath and Van Zyl came to the conclusion that the wall has more resistance to penetration by an intruder with hand equipment than is normally required.

The results prompted the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) to construct seven of these walls around various clinics in Soweto.

In all 5km of walling went up at a cost of R3-million.

**\* Eskom Officer on Electricity, Service Plans**

93AF0529A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 19 Feb 93 pp 20, 22

[Interview with Jan de Beer, sales and customer services general manager, by *ENGINEERING NEWS* journalist, place and date not given: "Electricity for All"—Central Feature of Campaign To Provide Electricity to More Residents of SA"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] [*ENGINEERING NEWS*] How much surplus electricity-generating capacity is still available in South Africa and what steps are you taking to ensure that this excess will be used?

[Jan de Beer] At present Eskom has about 5,000 MW in mothball (medium to long-term storage) and a further 3,000 MW in use on a rotational basis.

This means some plants are being run at about 60 per cent capacity, with the remaining 40 per cent kept available for use at very short notice.

Eskom is vigorously engaged in a multi-faceted campaign to increase use by sectors such as industry and agriculture, with initiatives such as the new Alusaf plant.

Electrification is a central feature of this campaign.

[*ENGINEERING NEWS*] The normalising of the electricity supply in Soweto has long been a goal of Eskom. What have been the achievements and impediments to attaining this goal to date?

[Jan de Beer] Soweto was first electrified by the State in the early 1980s and Eskom has attempted to assist in the process of normalising the supply of electricity to individual customers in Soweto.

Electricity and service boycotts have led to large scale deterioration in the electricity network and customer service.

Eskom obtained the assets and supply rights in March 1992.

Since then meters have been fixed and verified, systems upgraded and customer service levels improved; for example, 24-hour phone and call-out service.

The last challenge is the phasing in of the metered tariff at a mutually acceptable rate.

[*ENGINEERING NEWS*] What are the main challenges facing Eskom at present with regard to electrification and how do you propose to overcome these?

[Jan de Beer] This year, the Eskom national electrification programme has set its target on 158,000 new connections, with a total monthly average of no more than 15,000 connections.

The entire Eskom national electrification programme is designed to bring electricity to 912,000 residences by the

end of 1998, which is about one-third of a total of 2.5-million households to be connected in South Africa.

The remainder of these connections will have to be carried out by municipalities, local authorities, the homelands, and TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states as these are areas where Eskom has no legal right of supply of electricity for industrial or domestic use.

The Eskom national electrification drive and the simultaneous taking over by Eskom of the domestic electricity supply in towns like Soweto, resulted in a huge increase in Eskom's customer base; posing many challenges.

This broader scope demanded numerous innovations in the fields of funding, project management, technology, operating and maintenance, and sales promotions.

On the human capacity side, many more small business people will have to be trained, not only in the construction of reticulation networks and installation of electricity meters, but also in the use and repair of domestic or small business electric appliances.

Apart from the close to 1-million electricity connections allocated to Eskom, an additional 1.5-million connections are in the hands of other electricity distributors.

The National Electrification Forum will this year deliberate on a new structure for the electricity distribution industry, the outcome of which depends entirely on the direction received from the various stakeholders, inter alia, the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Civic Associations, Trade Unions, the Association of Municipal Electrical Undertakings (AMEU), the United Municipal Executive (UME), and Eskom.

The demand side of electricity (based on national demographics) will have to be meaningfully and optimally related to the capacity of the supply side (i.e., the various current stakeholders).

The success of the national electrification programme will depend on: sufficient and viable funding; technical adaptability/innovation; industrial development as well as coordinated national programmes in housing and agriculture and public-customer support.

[*ENGINEERING NEWS*] The supply of electricity to Orange Farm, which is essentially a low-income community, has reportedly been a success. Could you verify this and describe how you went about electrifying the area? Could this method, in your opinion, be repeated in other areas under similar circumstances?

[Jan de Beer] The Orange Farm project began in 1990 as it was identified as an area where the customers wanted electricity and new technology could be used to substantially lower the capital cost of electrification in urban communities.



Extensive network planning and design was done to optimise the cost and reliability of the supply, and it was determined that supply costs would be in the order of R2,500 per stand.

Comparing this to conventional reticulation designs, a halving of capital costs was possible.

Financial studies were done and a consumption rate of 200kWh a month for each household was indicated to ensure the viability of the project.

To date, in the Orange Farm/Stretford area 12,845 customers have been connected; the actual capital invested per stand is R2,590 and the average consumption in the order of 100 kWh a month.

Programmes are now in place to encourage customers to convert to electrical household appliances.

Eskom considers this project to be a success as capital targets have been achieved, the network designs are operating within design limits and these new designs are already being implemented in other areas throughout the country.

[ENGINEERING NEWS] There is an argument that the electricity industry should be restructured on a regional basis and that it should be depoliticised. In view of the importance of the task of electrification in terms of contributing to the economic kickstart of the country, can you suggest a way this might be accomplished given the current political framework?

[Jan de Beer] It is not necessarily true that electrification cannot proceed at all without first restructuring the entire industry.

Eskom's progress with electrification in 1992, which resulted in electricity being available to approximately one million more people, is proof of this.

However, to be totally successful, restructuring will be required but should be approached to accommodate electrification in the interim, as well as to strive for the long-term goal of an electrified South Africa served by an optimal industry.

The establishment of small businesses is a high priority but, at the same time, not necessarily tied to the structure of the industry.

It is already taking place and should continue with the support of all concerned.

There is reason to believe that the main players all recognise the need for electrification and will work toward a process of rationalisation which would make this possible without allowing undue progress delays.

Apart from Eskom's own construction teams, 37 existing and 192 newly established small businesses took part in the 243 electrification contracts in the five Eskom distributor areas country-wide.

Eskom actively encourages and supports local industry.

[ENGINEERING NEWS] In your bid to supply "electricity for all" how much of the country presently has no access to conventional grid reticulation? How do you intend to facilitate power supply to these remote areas until the grid can be extended?

[Jan de Beer] Residences in South Africa are currently estimated at 6,714,789; this includes the TBVC countries and the national states.

Of these dwellings 3,770,334 do not have access to the national electricity grid.

Eskom supports the principle of integrated energy planning for very remote rural areas.

Packages consisting of a combination of solar, photovoltaic (PV), wind power systems and remote area power supply (RAPS) systems are all alternative means of energy generation investigated by Eskom.

The grid is at present being extended in rural high population areas with a sustainable economic base.

[ENGINEERING NEWS] The National Electricity Forum has been established in order that Eskom, trade unions and political parties might come together and work out a plan to implement an electrification programme. What have been the results of this forum so far?

[Jan de Beer] Rather than hosting this forum ourselves, the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has undertaken this role. Eskom is participating in this forum along with all other major players.

All I wish to say at this stage is that generally speaking we are satisfied with the progress being made at national level.

[ENGINEERING NEWS] How many projects involving the upgrading and improving of the electricity supply network are presently on the go around the country?

[Jan de Beer] Eskom is presently conducting 38 projects in the upgrading and improvement of electricity supply networks in the towns that were transferred to Eskom in 1992 as a result of supply rights take-over negotiations.

New electrification projects, generally running to about 240 annually, normally also require extensions and upgrading to current infrastructure.

#### \* Prospects for Japanese Investment Discussed

93AF0530A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 2 Apr 93 pp 22-23

[Interview with Shuji Okita, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industries in South Africa by Karen Sutton; place and date not given: "'Good Market' in South Africa for Japan"; quotation marks as given]]

[Text] [Sutton] Japan appears to be in the grip of a severe contraction. Is this the end of the fierce Japanese expansion into the western world? Will South Africa see a decrease of Japanese companies having the ability to invest abroad or would you say this recession is no more than that which is being experienced by most countries throughout the world?

[Okita] Like America and Europe, Japan is affected by the world recession and is in a state of readjustment.

Japan's internal economy is not as healthy as usual (its asset value has shrunk) although its trade balance surplus is still in excess of \$100-billion.

Our exports remain unchanged; however, some imports have drastically declined. For example in the steel industry where a reduction in the steel production has resulted in a reduction in import of raw materials Japan's growth last year was less than 2 per cent as opposed to its usual 3-4 per cent.

However all the economic indicators show that Japan still holds global financial power and should recover as it has done from previous slumps.

Three measures have been taken to stimulate the economy: the government public works 10 trillion yen rescue plan which is equivalent to 15 per cent of the total government budget, the tax reduction scheme and a change in the accounting scheme.

Japan is now most afraid the new American government will take some of the pressure off to normalise the trade balance.

Automobile manufacturers in Japan are refraining from exporting sales to the U.S.A. and trying to buy more from them.

Each private sector must try and reduce sales to the U.S. and increase imports from the U.S.A.

Japanese business is being transplanted into other countries such as China, Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

[Sutton] How many Japanese firms operate in South Africa at present, either as subsidiaries to Japanese-based firms or in joint ventures with South African firms?

[Okita] There are 35 registered Japanese firms in our Chamber and a total of 50 altogether in South Africa which operate either through agencies or distribution agreements.

[Sutton] Do you foresee this number increasing or decreasing in the near future and to what do you attribute this?

[Okita] There will definitely be an increase in numbers.

Prior to sanctions, there were about 70 Japanese companies as well as the Bank of Tokyo here.

During sanctions, companies totally withdrew although a few kept an agency running in the country.

Since the lifting of sanctions, some of these firms have already returned especially in the engineering and machinery sectors.

[Sutton] What is your long-term vision for South African-Japanese trade relations?

[Okita] We believe there is a good market in South Africa and predict an expansion in two-way trade between the two countries.

The trade balance between the two is already nicely balanced and totally different types of goods are exchanged.

South Africa supplies Japan with primary goods which we hope to see more benefited in the future and Japan is flexible and happy to supply whatever high-tech material is needed either in completed form or it may consider actually producing in South Africa itself.

Trade between the two countries increased by 5 per cent this year although we had expected an increase of between 10 per cent and 30 per cent.

However, factors such as Japan's economic problems as well as the political instability in South Africa have hindered matters.

[Sutton] What is the nature of goods traded between the two countries, what is the value of goods exported to Japan from South Africa last year and the value of goods imported by South Africa from Japan?

[Okita] Japan imports an estimated R6.3-billion (U.S. \$1.98-billion) from South Africa of which 80 per cent consists of gold, platinum, metal products and semi-precious stones.

It exports R5.4-billion (U.S.\$1.72-billion) of goods to South Africa consisting of plant machinery, automobile parts and components, electric home appliances, electronics, office equipment and chemical packing materials.

[Sutton] What would you say has been Japan's biggest contribution to South Africa to date?

[Okita] In relation to our two-way trade, Japan is buying more processed mineral products from South Africa than ever before. Our import market has changed considerably over the past 20 years.

At first we imported chromite from South Africa in the form of ore but now we import the more benefited ferro alloys and will probably switch to stainless steel products with the establishment of Columbus.

With regard to export from Japan, production know-how has been transferred here, for example Japanese companies were responsible for the technology needed to start up the assembly plants for the automobile industry.

[Sutton] What areas of the South African economy have benefitted from Japanese investment and what areas could still see an influx of Japanese investors?

[Okita] For the past 30 years, Japan has refrained from making any financial investment in South Africa and only gave technical assistance.

This was as a result of the United Nations first applying global sanctions against South Africa in 1968 and Japan agreed to refrain from any financial help or investment.

We were only involved in trade finance arrangements and some of the business expansions, neither of which are accompanied by direct investment.

In October 1991, Japan officially lifted financial restrictions and Japanese business here formed the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in April 1992.

Unfortunately, now that Japan is keen to show its enthusiasm to expand here and to look at serious investment, the Japanese economy suddenly suffered a setback.

This factor together with the political instability in South Africa has suspended investment being made for the time being.

[Sutton] Could you give us an estimate on the level of Japanese investment already in South Africa?

[Okita] There is no investment as yet.

There may be some investment indirectly but not what we call investment from Japan. For example some principal companies in Korea, U.S.A. and Europe in which Japan may have a share, may have invested in South Korea.

Ethically, Japanese companies cannot act against their government so no direct investments would have been made during the 30-year period of sanctions.

This year, the Japanese company Mitsubishi lent Western Platinum US\$25-million (R79-million) but this is a financial arrangement and not considered an investment.

[Sutton] Japan's most powerful and influential industry heavyweights, the Keidanren, reportedly came to South Africa last year. What was the outcome of this visit and how has this affected South Africa?

[Okita] The Keidanren came in 1991 before the lifting of sanctions and again last year.

This mission represents the importance of South Africa to Japan. Trade relations between the two countries are very favourable and South Africa has the potential for expansion of business.

It is a spring-board into the rest of Africa and from an investment point of view, many Japanese people are visiting South Africa to see in what businesses it would be best to invest.

Some people are coming back to regain positions held before sanctions while others are looking for suitable partners to expand their businesses.

Many Japanese banking companies are also starting to investigate the market here.

The Keidanren's mission was investigation of investment opportunities and to exchange some of the goodwill which exists between business people.

The market for tourism is also good and many studies are being undertaken on this but there is no official involvement as yet because of the two factors mentioned before, the Japanese economic slump and the political here.

Investment opportunities are being studied and many propositions are being considered but this will take some time.

Japan must first complete its own restructuring programme and also feel confident about South Africa's future both politically and economically.

[Sutton] What would you say are South Africa's attractions to the Japanese investor? Would you say South Africa's position to the rest of Africa was an investor draw-card?

[Okita] Based on the present trade structure, South Africa is typically rich in mineral resources.

Japan would be interested in investing in some kind of development in mineral processing as well as more processed products of agriculture.

If some of the big business groups here had some plan to create a new high-tech industry, it is the type of field that Japan would be interested in and could assist in technical transfer and also in the form of transplants whereby Japan shuts down production in Japan and has a production unit in South Africa.

With regard to the rest of Africa, the South African GDP is still a giant in the region and one way in which South Africa could be involved is in the Japanese aiding scheme to countries like Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique and Lesotho.

Rather than bring in the products from Japan or elsewhere, we would be interested in getting them from South Africa which could then become a production base for the rest of Africa.

## Angola

### UNITA: Talks With Government 'Suspended'

BR1806131593 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Jun 93  
p 7

[Article signed C.B.: "UNITA Representative in Brussels—Angolan Effort in Europe"]

[Text] The Angolan Government and its UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] foes have both launched a diplomatic effort toward the West, for opposite reasons. In military terms, Luanda is in a situation that is getting more difficult every day, as UNITA has already seized control of two-thirds of the country, including its diamond-rich provinces and the city of Soyo, where the main oil companies are located. Diplomatically, on the other hand, Jonas Savimbi's organization is on the defensive, especially since the United States formally recognized the Luanda government. In an attempt to capitalize on this diplomatic credit, the Luanda government sent to Europe Justice Minister Paulo Chipilika, who is now in Lisbon and is then expected to travel to Belgium.

At a time when Belgium is about to hold the EC presidency, Brussels may have to play an important part in the Angolan conflict. This at least is the wish of UNITA Spokesman Jorge Valentim, who said that he hoped that "a Belgian-led Europe would be able to take an initiative leading to new peace negotiations in Angola."

In Brussels, Mr. Valentim, UNITA's information secretary, has met representatives of Belgium's Foreign Ministry as well as members of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission. He was not able, however, to meet representatives of the European Community.

Acknowledging that there is fighting throughout the country, he said that the talks with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] were not "broken off," but "suspended." Indeed, he wishes for a viable cease-fire and asks for the deployment of UN troops to Angola to enforce it.

In Brussels, Mr. Valentim reiterated the main demands put forward by UNITA at the Abidjan talks: establishment of an Angolan army, divided equally between UNITA and MPLA supporters. While visiting the Antwerp Diamond Market, Valentim acknowledged that UNITA has been selling diamonds "for the good of the Angolan people" (quoted by Portuguese daily DIARIO DE NOTICIAS).

UNITA's hopes for negotiations to resume at the European level may rest less on the Belgian presidency—Belgium being very cautious about this—but rather on expected support from France, where the organization has very old friends among the members of the right-wing parties that are now in office. As for the Luanda government, it would like to see UNITA further isolated,

so that it has no choice but to close its offices in Western Europe and the United States.

### UNITA Hopes To Resume Talks 'Immediately'

MB1706165993 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola says it hopes to resume peace talks with the government immediately. The statement came after the movement had received a message from the leader of Sao Tome and Principe, President Miguel Trovaoda.

A spokesman said that President Trovaoda had handed a very important message meant for UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, to a high-level UNITA delegation which is currently in Paris. Sources in the French capital said it was not clear whether the message had emanated from President Trovaoda himself or whether he had delivered a message from the Angolan Government.

The UNITA delegation in Paris is headed by the movement's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Jorge Valentim, and its secretary general, Mr. Eugenio Manuacola.

### Talks May Resume in June; Portuguese Role Rejected

MB1806062393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The Angolan peace talks, which were suspended in May, may resume this month. African countries and the Angolan peace process observers are involved in powerful diplomatic lobbying to secure the resumption of such talks. All this is happening at a time when UN Special Representative Ms. Margaret Anstee is talking of the need for introducing a new element in the Abidjan Protocol. Indications are that Cote d'Ivoire will once again be the venue for the upcoming peace talks.

[Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro adds in the same newscast: "The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team which recently visited Washington has already arrived in Lisbon. At an important news conference to the Portuguese media, economist Dr. Fatima Roque, of the UNITA Political Commission, said that because of its (?involvement) in the conflict, Portugal no longer meets the privileged requirements of observer to the Angolan peace process. Engineer Adalberto da Costa Junior, UNITA representative in Portugal, corroborated Dr. Roque's views."]

### UNITA Negotiator Demands Impartial Mediation

MB1806071693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Report on interview with Dr. Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola chief negotiator, by international media in Paris on 17 June—recorded]



[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team currently touring the world to explain its peace plan is now doing intensive work in Paris, which is the fourth stage of its tour. UNITA team leader Dr. Jorge Valentim yesterday told the international media that UNITA is willing to resume talks, but he noted these must be serious talks with completely impartial mediators:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] We are on a tour of European countries. Our team is connected with the Angolan peace negotiation process. We began with Germany, continued in Italy, went to Belgium, and are now in Paris. Our mission is to inform these countries about the concrete and real situation in Angola, as well as to ask European governments and political organizations to show an understanding for the danger of a tribal genocide, which is the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government's policy against UNITA. At the same time, we are encouraging a European initiative concerning the Angolan peace process.

[Correspondent] Are you hopeful about the resumption of Luanda-UNITA peace talks?

[Valentim] Yes, I am very hopeful that we will resume talks. This is what the Angolan people want. However, these talks must be well prepared by the mediators and the observers. We also want the observers to behave impartially. (We do not need) observers who actively support one of the sides, notably the MPLA government. This is very damaging to the development of talks.

[Correspondent] What about the Portuguese citizens in Huambo? Can they now leave Huambo freely, as REUTER reported yesterday?

[Valentim] We would like to make it clear that there are no differences separating UNITA and the Portuguese people. There are no Portuguese prisoners in Huambo. During the genocide by the MPLA government in Huambo, those Portuguese citizens were saved by Angolans on UNITA's side. So, our party is committed to letting those citizens who want to return to Portugal do so as soon as conditions are favorable. They can do so through a humanitarian organization such as the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]. Only the ICRC will be contacted to help the Portuguese return to their country, if they wish to do so. [end recording]

UNITA remains willing to resume talks, but the mediators must be completely impartial. Yesterday, the UNITA team was received by Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoada, acting chairman of the Organization of Lusophone African Countries, PALOP:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] We were invited to meet Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoada, in his capacity as PALOP chairman. He wanted to be briefed on the situation in Angola, and this is what we did. We gave him our viewpoints concerning the situation in Angola and problems surrounding peace. We also listened to his call for us to resume talks as urgently as possible. We are

thankful that he, as PALOP chairman, should have taken this very important initiative to listen to our party, which has always been left in isolation in the context of [words indistinct] African countries, which have always unilaterally listened to the government alone. We encourage other countries to do the same.

[Correspondent] Did he not deliver a special message from the Angolan Government concerning the resumption of peace talks?

[Valentim] We did discuss the possibility of a resumption of the talks. The Angolan people and the international community, particularly the African countries, want peace for Angola. [end recording]

### **Assembly Resolution Condemns UNITA 'Atrocities'**

*MB1806135493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] The final product of today's National Assembly session was the approval of a resolution condemning the atrocities which have been carried out by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Jonas Savimbi. The National Assembly was reacting to Prime Minister Marcolino Moco's recent statement on the situation in the country, in which he urged all Angolans to mobilize against the UNITA war machine. The resolution issued by the National Assembly views a general mobilization as an indispensable task to restore stability to the country. It stresses that the situation is grave and recommends that the government take the necessary measures.

[Begin unidentified member of Parliament recording] The National Assembly hereby calls on the government, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the political parties, civilians, the people at large, and all national institutions to mobilize by all means, including military action, to defend democracy and the fatherland's territorial integrity. Above all, it calls on the youth to join the FAA's ranks, thereby contributing toward the survival of the nation and its democratic institutions, as well as helping safeguard the Angolan people's deepest interests.

It is hereby recommended that the government take energetic and clear measures to adjust the functioning of institutions and society at large to the war situation currently experienced in the country, notably by adhering to a real war economy, implementing a clear austerity policy, and seeking to improve morale. [end recording]

### **UNITA Decries Portugal Cavaco Silva's Remarks**

*MB1706072793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Engineer Adalberto da Costa Junior, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]

representative in Portugal, went to the Portuguese Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday to discuss issues pertaining to the Angolan peace process. He was first briefed on the meeting of the Angolan peace process observers in New York. Then he discussed the situation of Portuguese citizens in Huambo. The UNITA diplomat described the latter point as one of little consequence. Speaking to the BBC yesterday, Adalberto Junior said Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva had made thoughtless remarks and it would be regrettable if the Portuguese Government took sides against one of the parties involved in the Angolan peace process.

[Begin Junior recording] I would just like to make a little comment concerning this matter. If Portugal intends to close UNITA's representation in the country to silence the voice of one of Angola's warring factions, which is forbidden from expressing itself freely in that country, that is regrettable, because I think Portugal is a democracy. It would be very bad. Nonetheless, it can hardly afford to do so. I do not know the wisdom of closing UNITA's offices. There are thousands of people in Portugal who care very deeply for UNITA. It is a mere stance, an act. UNITA is here and will be here. It is true that it is not an act that will bring any advantages. It is the path of dialogue which will be placed in jeopardy, and I do not believe the Portuguese Government will be too interested in going ahead with it. [end recording]

#### **UNITA: Portugal No Longer Meets Observer Requirements**

*MB1806062493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team which recently visited Washington has already arrived in Lisbon. At an important news conference to the Portuguese media, economist Dr. Fatima Roque, of the UNITA Political Commission, said that, because of its (?involvement) in the conflict, Portugal no longer meets the privileged requirements of observer to the Angolan peace process. Engineer Adalberto da Costa Junior, UNITA representative in Portugal, corroborated Dr. Roque's views.

#### **Chief of Staff Discusses Military Situation**

*PM1706131493 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 93 p 16*

[Interview with Angolan Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Joao de Matos by Armando Rafael in Lisbon; date not given]

[Text] Interviewed by DIARIO DE NOTICIAS on the occasion of his visit to Lisbon, Joao de Matos acknowledged Luanda's difficulties on the ground, and did not hesitate to state that his government has "revoked" the triple zero clause, which in the Bicesse framework prevented the purchase of military equipment.

[Rafael] Is it true that the main aim of this visit was to try to secure the advice of the military personnel made available by the "colonels' law"?

[De Matos] No. I have come to Portugal in order to try to conclude a military cooperation protocol with the Portuguese authorities which will continue the Angolan Armed Forces' renewal process.

[Rafael] But are you or are you not seeking that advice?

[De Matos] I am seeking advice in general. What form will it take? That is for Portugal to say.

[Rafael] What would be most necessary? What do the Angolan Armed Forces need?

[De Matos] To complete the process of renewal, which was interrupted by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] when it rejected the election results.

[Rafael] But is there already a considerable delay in that process?

[De Matos] It is true; there is already a delay of almost eight months.

[Rafael] Do you accept future UNITA participation in the process?

[De Matos] We have not rejected Bicesse. Right now, the Angolan Armed Forces comprise personnel from not only the government but also UNITA, at the level both of the chain of command and of the combat units.

[Rafael] How did the Portuguese Government view your request?

[De Matos] We are still at the discussion stage. So far we have tackled political issues; technical matters will be analyzed henceforth.

[Rafael] In the meantime, the situation on the ground is deteriorating rapidly. Do you admit that Malanje could soon fall into UNITA's hands?

[De Matos] No. That will not happen.

[Rafael] If I had asked you the same question about Soyo two weeks ago, you would have answered me in the same way...

[De Matos] This is a war, and in a war there are good times and bad times. You win some battles and lose others.

[Rafael] But if Malanje falls into UNITA's hands, that will represent a serious setback for the government.

[De Matos] Certainly. The war is not welcome, and obviously any military victories which UNITA may win will bring us many problems, including problems of morale, but, overall, I do not believe that UNITA can do much more.

[Rafael] Do you or do you not acknowledge, at any rate, that there is a certain lack of response capability on the part of the Angolan Armed Forces?

[De Matos] There is no point in concealing the fact that right now there is greater military capability on UNITA's part...

[Rafael] And is the Angolan Government prepared to take advantage of the hint from a U.S. representative, who showed some understanding with respect to revoking the triple zero clause in Luanda a few days ago?

[De Matos] It is already taking advantage...

[Rafael] And are you purchasing arms? From whom?

[De Matos] Yes. From several countries...

[Rafael] But does not that stance represent to some extent a violation of the Bicesse Accords?

[De Matos] We have already publicly announced that we are ceasing to implement that part of the accords.

[Rafael] At this stage, is Soyo the Angolan Armed Forces' main priority?

[De Matos] Our aim right now is to restore national integrity throughout Angolan territory.

[Rafael] Without any specific objective?

[De Matos] That rests with the Angolan Armed Forces' respective services.

[Rafael] At any rate, does or does not Soyo have special importance, if only because of the oil exploration?

[De Matos] Perhaps. But there are other sources of revenue.

[Rafael] Some of which are in UNITA's hands?

[De Matos] Some of which are in UNITA's hands, such as, for instance, the diamonds.

[Rafael] And is this not suffocating for the government?

[De Matos] It is, but we must find ways to reverse that situation.

[Rafael] Are you not afraid of a possible joint attack on Cabinda by UNITA and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave?

[De Matos] Neither has the capability to do so. If Cabinda is attacked, then it will be because we will be witnessing a Zairian intervention...

[Rafael] And what would be Luanda's reaction?

[De Matos] We would have to react accordingly...

[Rafael] Is that a threat to Zaire?

[De Matos] By no means, but...

[Rafael] But Angola and Zaire were involved once before in such a conflict.

[De Matos] That is true—when Zaire invaded our territory. At that time, it was defeated, and now, if it tries again, it will have the same response. Today's situation is dramatic and difficult, but in 1975 it was much worse. At that time, we were only in Luanda...

[Rafael] But at that time you had the support of a superpower (the USSR) which no longer exists. Are you now hoping for a similar commitment on the part of the United States?

[De Matos] We hope only that the United States will be consistent with the decision which it took in recognizing the Angolan Government.

[Rafael] Militarily...

[De Matos] Yes.

[Rafael] Do you hope that the United States will drop UNITA?

[De Matos] It should drop it....

[Rafael] And what do you expect of South Africa?

[De Matos] We would like our relations to improve, but the fact is that we have been witnessing a revival of South African military support for UNITA.

[Rafael] From the government or from certain South African sectors?

[De Matos] The support which has been given to UNITA cannot be coming just from certain sectors.

#### **Justice Minister Meets Portuguese Officials**

*MB1706075893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] In Lisbon yesterday Justice Minister Dr. Paulo Chipilika asked Portuguese members of Parliament to help broadcast the Angolan people's message of peace. Paulo Chipilika yesterday briefed the Portuguese Foreign Affairs Commission and the Assembly of the Republic's Portuguese Communities and Cooperation Commissions on the reality in Angola. Justice Minister Chipilika said no one could do a better job than the Portuguese Parliament in broadcasting the message that the Angolan people are suffering. In concrete terms Chipilika said the Angolan Government wants the Portuguese Parliament to serve as a vehicle for conveying the Angolan people's concerns, both within Portugal and internationally, particularly insofar as EEC countries are concerned. [passage omitted]

**Defense Minister Leaves for Frontline Meeting**

*MB1706120493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale arrived in Windhoek, Namibia, today to attend the annual meeting of the Frontline defense ministers.

[Begin Pedale recording] The current situation in Angola—and even in Mozambique—will be at the center of the talks. We will brief the Frontline defense ministers on the real situation in Angola. I am convinced that my counterparts are well informed and will help clarify the reality confronting the Angolan people. Given that elections were held on 29 and 30 September of last year, this war need not have happened. [end recording]

**\* UNITA, Government Forces Strength Detailed**

*93AF0617A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 1 May 93 p 5*

[Article by Jill Jolliffel: "Atmosphere of War"]

[Text] General Arlindo (Ben-Ben) Pena says he is ready to march on Luanda if the peace talks in Abidjan fail, because he thinks the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] troops are capable of carrying out that mission: they are disciplined, ready to go into action, and are feeling confident.

But, since the movements of Savimbi's troops in Huambo were restricted by a shortage of fuel, Ben-Ben said that if a decision to attack Luanda were made, he would need more time to organize his forces after their tough times in the Central Plateau city.

The military enemy most feared by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is the brigade of antiterrorist police, the so-called ninjas, trained by the Spanish. A high-ranking FALA officer in Huambo paid them this compliment: "They fought well and are well-trained. As combatants, we respect them."

**Government Troops 'in Disarray'**

With a force of only 30,000 ninjas, the government also needs to be able to rely on troops from the recently formed Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), and a reserve of former FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] personnel, already demobilized.

But there are rumors of a certain amount of tension between the ninjas and the FAA troops that has repercussions at the higher levels between the CEMGFA [Armed Forces Chief of Staff] of the FAA, General Joao de Matos, and Minister of Interior "Pitra" Petroff, who is in charge of the antiriot police.

Because of their special training and the duties assigned to them, the ninjas receive a good salary and are paid punctually, while the regular forces face the chronic problem of late paychecks.

When UNITA expressed its respect for the performance of the antiriot police in Huambo, the disgruntlement of the Angolan Armed Forces concerning the ninjas was very visible in the bitter words of a prisoner, Lieutenant Colonel Alvaro Chimbiambiulo of the FAA, who reproached the ninjas, saying they bear some of the blame for the government's defeat: "They did not live up to expectations. Some were drunk most of the time. For us, the myth has been dispelled."

Many of the FAA and FALA troops smoke marijuana ("grass gives us strength in combat," a UNITA soldier claimed) and drink a lot.

Despite its apparent discipline and motivation, UNITA is confronted with the weapons superiority of the government troops, who also hold the trump card of an Air Force that did considerable damage in Huambo and in other cities where fighting took place (see table).

According to a diplomatic source, the government has bought spare parts for its MiG's and Sukhoi from India and Ukraine—through the Israelis—but a source in a Western information service predicts that if there is an escalation, the Air Force will run out of supplies in a few months unless there is a drastic change, such as direct support from Cuba or North Korea.

**Jonas Savimbi's Pyrrhic Victory**

"We do not think the government has more than 12 to 20 fighters in operating condition," the source said. Last year, the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) showed 160 Angolan Air Force fighters on its records.

Regardless of fighting capability, UNITA leaders know that an eventual seizure of Luanda would be a Pyrrhic victory. They would never be fully accepted by the Creole and Kimbundu residents; this reminds us of UNITA's total inability to appeal to the various sensibilities of the Luanda elite during last September's legislative and presidential elections.



Forces on Hand

	Government	UNITA
Land Forces	A maximum of 50,000 troops, including former FAPLA and FALA personnel, but less than a third of these were incorporated as of December 1992. <b>Before Bicesse:</b> 50,000 regular troops and a militia of 50,000 (according to the IISS). <b>Antiriot police:</b> Provision for 30,000. <b>Mercenaries:</b> The South African press reported that the government is using former members of the South African Defense Forces at Soio; unconfirmed reports of recruitment of mercenaries of British, Portuguese, Serbian, and other Eastern Europe nationalities.	<b>Before Bicesse:</b> 28,000 regular troops and a militia of 37,000 (according to the IISS). <b>Mercenaries:</b> The South African press reported that former members of the South African Defense Forces are being invited to fight alongside UNITA. Unconfirmed reports of recruitment of Zairian mercenaries.
Naval Forces	1,500 men, Soviet-built missile-launching and torpedo-firing ships, amphibious troop transport vehicles, patrol boats.	None.
Air Force	Western military sources estimate about 12-20 fighter planes, out of a fleet that once numbered 160, are still operational. UNITA has destroyed planes on the ground and shot down others with anti-aircraft guns and SAM-7 and Stinger missiles. The government has purchased spare parts for its Sukhoi aircraft from Ukraine, and for the MiG's from India. Israel acted as middleman, through Israel Aircraft Industries.	None exists, but UNITA has seized helicopters from government forces and has operational transport planes that are registered in Zaire, Namibia, and South Africa.
Weapons Purchases	The number of available weapons was reduced by UNITA's capture of large quantities of equipment at M'Banza, Congo, and Huambo. Petrodollars and diamonds are being used to pay for supplies on the black markets of Eastern Europe, mainly Ukraine. It appears that tanks and pistols were bought in Czechoslovakia but that the quality of the purchases is questionable.	Unconfirmed reports of weapons purchased on the black markets of Eastern Europe in exchange for diamonds air-shipped from Zaire. In general, UNITA has a surplus of weapons, captured from government forces. Anti-aircraft defenses appear sufficient and effective, and include 14.5-mm, 20-mm, and ZU-23-2 23-mm anti-aircraft guns, as well as SAM-7 and Stinger missiles.
Logistics	With limited air transport capacity, and given its territorial losses, the government has no supply lines in vast regions of the interior, and so its infantry forces are deprived of essential supplies.	Food is in short supply. Covert supplies of goods are purchased in South Africa via Zaire and, possibly, shipped by land from Namibia. The population provides food support.
Fuel	Unlimited supplies.	Shortages. Supplies come from Zaire.

Lesotho

Minister on Fiscal Policy in 1993-94 Budget

MB1706175693 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, planning, economic and manpower development [title as heard], the Honorable Selometsi Baholo, today presented the 1993-94 budget in the National Assembly.

He said this will be the first opportunity for many, many years for the nation to digest some information about government revenues and expenditure. Mr. Baholo said there hasn't been enough time for the government to make a detailed budget preparation and as a result the various provisions in the budget will not give a fair impression of the new government's policy priority.

The deputy prime minister stated that over the coming months the cabinet will be looking very carefully at all revenues and expenditures, adding that next year's budget will better reflect the new government's priority. He said that the presentation of the 1993-94 budget is very much later than it should be because of the timing of the elections and the transfer of political power. Mr.

Baholo stressed that the government's main fiscal policies are the improvement of the [words indistinct] in making revenue collection more efficient, implementation of better controls over the government expenditure and especially eliminating wasteful and unproductive expenditure.

Others are the improving of financial reporting and dissemination of information on public finances and in this way to improve transparency and promote accountability, making adequate provision for important areas such as productive investment, health, education, rural and community development and to help those in severe poverty and reducing or eliminating the budget deficit so as to keep government borrowing low and manageable.

He said for the past five years Lesotho has been participating in the structural adjustment arrangement supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Budget Proposals for 1993-94

MB1806100693 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the Honorable Selometsi Baholo, says the budget proposals for 1993-94 fiscal year total 1,393 million maloti.

Mr. Baholo said the major tax revenue item in this fiscal year will be 747 million, an increase of 199 million maloti, or 36 percent, compared to last year's Southern African Custom's Union receipts of 548 million maloti. The finance minister said the increase is mainly due to increased imports that are related to the implementation of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

Mr. Baholo said Income Tax receipts had a budget provision of 186 million maloti, pointing out a change in the Income Tax legislation which was gazetted in March this year.

He said it is important that the new Income Tax arrangements are seen to be fair and equitable and should facilitate the process of business development. The minister said he wants to see better enforcement and collection of revenue arrears to reduce evasion. To do this, he said, he welcomes increased penalties in the new law to see them fully used to encourage better compliance.

On sales tax the minister said there is evidence of under collection which has to be rectified quickly. He said he is considering to replace the sales tax with value-added tax if he is satisfied that the above system can resolve the present problem of widespread abuse and evasion.

Mr. Baholo said this year's budget provides for an increase of 28.4 percent in total government spending. He said 8 million maloti will be set aside to assist vulnerable groups in Lesotho, and that this money will be given to nongovernmental organizations which are assisting disadvantaged groups in society. The minister said 10 million maloti will be provided to subsidize mealie meal in the country.

He said Lesotho Highlands Water Project continues to be the largest project in the country with a joint responsibility of the governments of Lesotho and South Africa. Mr. Baholo said the 1993-94 total expenditure on the project will be in excess of 1 billion maloti, of which the government of Lesotho found 105 million maloti. He said this budget includes 87 million maloti for construction of the (Mwela) hydro-power station and 12 million maloti for the implementation of the environment plan of the project. Road development has been provided (?80) million maloti.

Under trade and industry, Mr. Baholo said (?80) million maloti is set aside for the new ceramics factory in Mafiteng, and 12 million maloti for a new wool and mohair processing plant in Maseru. The finance minister said these are important projects which will use Lesotho's natural resources, provide employment opportunities, and extend the country's narrow manufacturing industry base.

## Madagascar

### Seven Parties Win Parliamentary Seats

AB1806094293 Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Antananarivo, June 18 (AFP)—Madagascans voted for a wide diversity of political groups in the parliamentary polls here, electing seven different parties for the capital's eight constituencies, according to results published Friday.

The results are among the first to come in from Wednesday's general elections. So far only the party of Reverend Richard Andriamanjato—who has represented the capital in parliament since 1960—won two seats in the capital. Six other parties each won one seat, including the Active Forces party of President Albert Zafy, who was elected in February, and the followers of former dictator Didier Ratsiraka. Guy Willy Razanamasy, who was prime minister during the transition from Ratsiraka's one-party rule to multi-partyism, was also elected along with several new faces.

A noticeable feature of the polls in the capital was the high abstention rate of 39.2 percent. The full results across this Indian Ocean island are not expected to be known for two weeks.

### \* Closer Ties to Morocco Initiated

93AF0607B Algiers LIBERTE in French 9 May 93 p 3

[Text] Morocco and Madagascar have decided to establish cooperative relations in several areas, it was announced in Rabat Thursday evening in a joint statement issued at the end of a four-day visit to Morocco by Madagascar's deputy prime minister, Francisque Ravony.

"As two brotherly nations committed to the principles of respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty, the two parties have agreed to establish cooperative relations in various fields," the statement noted.

In his talks with Moroccan officials, which were held in "an atmosphere of brotherhood and understanding," Mr. Ravony highlighted the "great interest" that his country's new authorities attach to "the promotion and development of friendly and cooperative relations with the kingdom of Morocco."

Morocco, for its part, emphasized the "principles of brotherhood, solidarity, and mutual aid that guide the kingdom's policy toward the other brotherly nations of Africa."

This was the first time since the change of government in Madagascar that the deputy prime minister has headed a delegation from his country on an overseas visit. He was

seen by King Hassan II on Wednesday when he presented the king with a message from Madagascar's president, Professor Albert Zafy, who was elected in February.

Mr. Ravony—who was accompanied by Madagascar's foreign affairs minister, Cesaire Rabenoro, among others—also held several meetings with Prime Minister Karim Lamrani and other members of the Moroccan Government.

Together they discussed "the means to be implemented" in order to promote bilateral cooperation, which had been at a standstill for years because of the position taken on the Western Sahara by Madagascar's former government under the presidency of Didier Ratsiraka.

Morocco had broken off nearly all ties to Madagascar in 1976 after the government in Antananarivo recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), which was created that year by the Polisario Front and was recognized by several other countries.

## Malawi

### President Banda Addresses Nation on Referendum

MB1706212093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1911 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Address to the nation by President Kamuzu Banda on 17 June—live or recorded]

[Text] Bwanas and donas, the national referendum is over and by now everyone knows what the results are. It is important that we all get back to the task of building the nation.

To begin with, let me thank all of you, bwanas and donas, ladies and gentlemen, for having listened to my appeal to keep the polling days peaceful. I was indeed very happy when it was reported to me that the voting on June 14th was orderly. That all officers and staff concerned in the exercise were efficient and that there were no violent incidents on that day.

In addition, I would like to express my special thanks to all those who voted in favor of the one-party system in response to my appeal. I want you to know that I very much appreciate your support because that support was given freely and voluntarily in a secret ballot. All those who voted for the one-party system, you should not be discouraged for losing in the referendum. That is what politics and democracy is all about. I would also like to express my gratitude to the secretary general of the United Nations for sending people of various categories to help us with the referendum process. Here at home, I would like to thank the chairman and members of the Referendum Commission for a job well done, sometimes under very trying circumstances.

Bwanas and donas, you were all told about the meaning of the referendum during the campaign. It is now equally

important for me to tell you what the result of the referendum means and to reassure you of what will happen after such results. To begin with, it is most important that all sides to the referendum maintain peace and calm, law and order. To this effect, I have learned with regret and sadness that some of the multiparty advocates have behaved in a disorderly and violent manner while celebrating their victory. This is most unfortunate because the disorder is uncalled for and there is no need for such violent behavior after a peaceful referendum. The supporters of Malawi Congress Party must also avoid violence at all costs. I therefore appeal to all Malawians to avoid provocation and violence. I will not condone violence from any quarter.

Secondly, the win of the multiparty side of the referendum does not mean that the MCP [Malawi Congress Party] is out of power and ceases to exist. Neither does it mean that the multiparty advocates have been elected to replace in any way the present government. This is not the meaning of it at all. Anyone who interprets it this way is wrong. The referendum was clearly about a system of national politics and people have voted for the option of political pluralism, that is more than one party.

The suggestions that the government or I should resign to be replaced by an interim government is therefore out of the question and unacceptable. What the people of Malawi have said in this referendum is that they want other political parties to be formed in this country to compete with the Malawi Congress Party. I have accepted the results of the referendum and government will respect the wishes of its people by setting up a machinery for the implementation of the referendum results as soon as possible.

The program of events for the government will involve a continued dialogue between the Multiparty Advocates Committee and the Presidential Committee on dialogue. Section 12 of the Constitution will be repealed by Parliament, hopefully within a month, to allow for the legal existence of other political parties and timetables will be agreed upon for a general election where all the new political parties and the Malawi Congress Party will be competing for votes. It is my hope that the general elections could be held within a year.

The program of events will also include a general review of the Constitution and several laws which take into account some human rights concerns wherever these have been raised. This is a complex technical step. We may require the assistance of outside experts, but there must be constant consultations between the government and all the new political parties to ensure that people's wishes are taken into account in such a constitution and legal review.

It is my government's duty to do everything possible to ensure that the transition to political pluralism in this country is carried out in a peaceful and orderly manner. I will ensure that the people's wishes are translated into action without unnecessary delay.

I, therefore, appeal to all Malawians to continue maintaining peace and calm, law and order in this country. I appeal to those who are celebrating their win or victory in the referendum to refrain from violent behavior because that will only turn this country into political chaos. Political chaos in our peaceful and friendly country Malawi will be most unfortunate because it will deny its people, the peace-loving Malawians, the benefits of the option they have chosen in this referendum.

Bwanas and donas, this is all I have to say to you.

### **Opposition Leaders Demand Interim Government**

MB1706175493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Opposition leaders in Malawi are demanding that an interim government be formed within the next week, in the wake of Monday's referendum in which the people of Malawi expressed themselves in favor of multiparty democracy.

An opposition spokesman said that the governing Malawi Congress Party of President Kamuzu Banda had to be removed quickly and be replaced with an interim one. He said that the opposition would push for such a step at a meeting with President Banda's Committee for Dialogue tomorrow.

He said that the Malawi Congress Party could not be trusted to implement the change from a single party to a multiparty system.

## **Mozambique**

### **\* Security Concerns During Peace Process Noted**

93AF0619B Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese  
16 May 93 pp 8-9

[Article by Cesar Camacho: "Mozambique Has Paramilitary Gangs"]

[Text] No one is willing to accept that what happened in Angola be repeated in Mozambique, but neither does anyone dare consider the opposite as a given, as long as there are no armed forces in the country that are not connected to political parties. That is, as long as the two armies, those of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], are not disarmed and demobilized, and as long as there are paramilitary groups over which neither the government nor Renamo has control. It is because of these groups that there are fears of the appearance of a third force.

In the province of Zambezia, armed groups that no one controls are still operating. These are the "Naparamas," a creation of Frelimo. And then there is the army of Alfai Gimo, a Renamo dissident known as Gimo Phiri. He has nearly 2,000 guerrillas with him. Both groups were left out by the Rome accords. Renamo's leaders have been

talking insistently about the need to "dismantle the Naparamas" and they suggest the same thing with regard to Gimo Phiri's guerrillas. However, so far neither Renamo nor Frelimo seems willing to have them as participants in their talks, for whatever reason.

After the signing of the General Peace Accord in Rome in October of last year, Gimo Phiri made it known to the government and to Renamo that he was interested in integrating his army into the national Armed Forces and participating in the peace process under the aegis of the Rome accords. So far, Frelimo and Renamo have not seemed willing, and for that reason the fear has arisen that there will appear, on site, that which in Mozambique is already being designated as "a third force."

The fears are justified. In the country's current situation, with difficulties of every type and with the economy on its knees, everyone knows how easy it is to swell Phiri's ranks with the legions of down-and-out people, spurred on by unemployment and hunger.

Even though Gimo Phiri says that he plans to associate himself with the task of rebuilding the country as a political formation willing to vie for power, he also states that he is not going to disarm his men without giving them any guarantees or compensation. For the time being, he is waiting for the evolution of the whole peace process and his men are standing, as he reports, "awaiting orders."

Among the United Nations observers, the existence of this armed force, along with the "Naparama" groups, represents a great risk. Gimo Phiri has already appealed to Joaquim Chissano to provide conditions for his organization to operate as a political party. Until that is assured, "his men are going to stay armed in the Namuli mountains."

### **Equal Rights**

What Frelimo and Renamo do not seem to accept are the proposals constantly suggested by the party formations that have arisen outside the General Peace Accord. It states in Protocol III of the Rome accord that "the National Elections Commission must guarantee, without discrimination, to all parties participating in the elections, subsidies and logistical support for the electoral campaign, in proportion to the number of candidates from each party."

But, so far, the government has not passed the necessary regulatory legislation so that the contents of the protocol will go into effect. The same thing occurs with the agreement between the United Nations and the government that aims to provide the former with sufficient freedom of movement to enact the accords.

The complaints of the blue helmets with regard to this point are frequent. They report several episodes in which the international community, in addition to providing aid, even has to pay in order to do so. It has happened in this way with food and equipment. The most ludicrous



case was when the Italian forces provided helicopters to unload a ship and then the customs services presented them with an invoice for thousands of dollars for each time they landed at the port. "It is just insane," said the officials who were in charge of the operation.

#### Like Moses

In spite of all these incidents, there is optimism over keeping the weapons silent. The political campaign, from one side as well as from the other, has already begun and the mutual accusations that one hears end up being an encouraging sign.

Renamo accuses Frelimo of having destroyed and humiliated the traditional power, the tribal chiefs. Manuel Pereira, Renamo's delegate in the province of Sofala, lost no time. He called a rally where he brought together more than 5,000 people and he invited all the tribal chiefs in the region. "We are going to rehabilitate the tribal chiefs because it is they who know the people best." They all went up on the platform and they came down with a Renamo medallion pinned to their chest and an "honorary militant card"—as they called it—in their pocket.

One of the tribal chiefs could not contain himself and made a speech. He began by saying that Afonso Dhlakama "was sent by God to save the Mozambican people, just as Moses was sent by God to save the Jewish people." The respectful silence was broken by someone in the middle of the crowd who shouted out, asking if "Dhlakama had been rescued from the waters of the Pungue River," just as Moses was rescued from the waters of the Nile.

The accusations of alleged arbitrary acts committed by Frelimo were repeated once again. It was stated that arrests have been made, and that the government's secret services act in such a way as to terrorize people so that they will not join Renamo. Manuel Pereira went so far as to say that he has been threatened and followed. The next day, the head of the secret services published a communique that ended this way: "If we wanted to hurt him, we would have killed him a long time ago. He is still alive."

It is true that allusions to the power of SISE—the State Information and Security Service—are repeated in a whisper, fearfully. The same thing occurs with regard to the transfer of thousands of military men to the police corps. There, Renamo is insisting that the police forces should also incorporate some of their men, a proposal that does not seem to be to Frelimo's liking.

#### 'Those Who Used To Be Bandits....'

Renamo's great public success occurred when the delegate introduced three military men from the movement: "Now I am going to introduce three men. These are the guys whom the government and Frelimo used to call 'armed bandits.' They are Renamo officials." Then he explained that he used to meet with them to exchange

news and battle orders. "We often had to meet in the cemetery in order to escape from the surveillance of the secret police." Pointing to the three military men, Manuel Pereira said that they were the ones who had saved the country "from the communist yoke." The parade of accusations against the government was inexhaustible. "Renamo has always respected the church, something that Frelimo has never done. It respects the tribal chiefs, unlike Frelimo."

"It is true," said a Renamo militant, a former deputy from Mozambique to the National Assembly in Lisbon prior to 25 April. There were frightening curiosities at that rally. Another Renamo militant spoke about the time when he had been one of Samora Machel's bodyguards. He was talking with another one who had been a soldier decorated by the Beira Hunters Battalion of the Portuguese troops. "With this we are showing that we do not drive anyone away," said the delegate proudly. "Many Renamo sympathizers were sent to concentration camps just because they wanted freedom, against the Marxist regime of Frelimo."

Naturally, Joaquim Chissano, in his speeches, took it upon himself to respond. "Renamo has robbed, killed innocent people, and prevented the people from moving freely around the country." But, at the end of these inflammatory speeches, peace was always spoken of and that was truly a word applauded long and loudly, with hand clapping and drumbeats.

#### \* Journey From Maputo to Niassa Recounted

93P50211A Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 16 May 93  
pp 19-22

[Article by Anselmo Titos: "Maputo-Niassa-Maputo by Car"]

[Excerpts] Between 13 and 29 April we traversed almost 8,000 km from Maputo to the northern province of Niassa and back. What was dangerous five months ago is now a pleasure.

For those who live in the country's capital, going to Niassa by car is a real adventure. Even though there is peace, the dangers are many. But GAPI [Small Investments Support Office], a company located between the German Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the People's Development Bank, planned such a trip. Why? "Because the war is truly over and we, as an office that supports small investments, need to experience the problems faced by small businessmen in order to carry out a viability study of their projects," commented GAPI's general manager moments before departure. [passage omitted]

We left Maputo on 13 April shortly after 1100 and arrived in Xai-Xai, provincial capital of Gaza, before 1300 the same day. There are almost 200 km between the two cities. From Maputo to Xai-Xai the road was good and Beto could drive at 120 to 140 km per hour. The

vestiges of war were still evident: shells of destroyed vehicles. Destroyed houses were also seen, some already being rebuilt.

#### Maxixe-Save

During this portion of the route we noted that, as far as agriculture was concerned, the harvest was sufficient to provide enough food, in contrast with last year. [passage omitted]

A farmer encountered on the Maxixe-Save River route confirmed that her cornfields were lost but that she was making do with millet [mapira]. The fields in this area were covered with well-developed millet.

Three hundred fifty km separate Maxixe from Save. There was more damage to this portion of the road. Potholes forced drivers to reduce speed to 20 km per hour. What caused the potholes? An employee manning the toll booth on the Save River bridge said that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] elements were responsible for creating these potholes during the war. He added: "I don't exclude the possibility that government troops also created potholes and destroyed infrastructure in order to tarnish Renamo's image." How long has he worked at the toll booth? "For many years. But we left when the war started since there were no cars coming through here. We came back to work in November, one month after the Rome accords." [passage omitted]

From the bridge over the Save River to the Inchope crossroads there are approximately 400 km and we made it in five hours. Frankly this portion is a real highway. One can move along at 120 to 140 kilometers per hour. Millet covered the fields and sometimes we saw farmers collecting the harvest.

#### Traveling Toward Gorongosa

[passage omitted] According to Gorongosa administrator Chichanive Muchangage, a journey from Inchope to Gorongosa during the war meant death or two weeks of travel to cover only 100 km. According to him, Renamo delayed travelers, even those with military escort.

A portion of the bridge over the Pungue River was destroyed. The Gorongosa district military commander said that: "It was our own forces that destroyed the bridge because we wanted to liquidate Renamo elements who were hiding under it. The bridge was destroyed by bombs launched from MiGs." It is not known if the objectives were reached, but it was clear that the bridge needed to be repaired.

We crossed extensive and dense bush to arrive at the town of Gorongosa. There, the administrator summarized the general situation in the district and said that the reconciliation process had already commenced prior to the signing of the peace accords. This year famine was staved off thanks to the rains. Malnutrition has

decreased from last year when many children died of famine brought on by the worst drought of the century. [passage omitted]

The Center-North Highway passes by Gorongosa district and is being repaired.

From Inchope one can travel to any point in northern Mozambique and this time our destination was Chimoio. The portion connecting Inchope to Chimoio is part of the "Beira Corridor." Italian troops are currently protecting it after the Zimbabwean troop withdrawal, in compliance with the Rome accords.

Along this corridor, houses (huts) were generally abandoned and someone familiar with the situation said that, "because there is peace, there is a tendency to return to one's place of origin, thus the presence of abandoned houses." He added that, "even so, there were people who cultivated fields along the corridor and waited to harvest their crops before leaving the area for good. And who can blame them since they experienced such abuse from the Zimbabwean soldiers: beatings, destroyed homes, pregnant young girls having to leave school, etc., etc."

And the Italian soldiers? A lady, who wished to remain anonymous said that "They are no different." Only recently, 12 women (prostitutes) died under mysterious circumstances among the Italian soldiers of UNOMOZ [U.N. Peacekeeping Operation in Mozambique]. [passage omitted]

#### Chimoio-Tete Was Iran-Iraq

[passage omitted] Millet was growing along the highway. People have harvested large quantities of it in Tete Province, especially in Changara district, but that "is no relief because the climate in this region is unpredictable and there could be disastrous harvest in the future," said a peasant woman from Tete.

The highway was in excellent condition. Unlike the Save-Maxixe portion, Chimoio-Tete was not totally destroyed. The portion connecting Tete city with the frontier town of Zobe is satisfactory. A person we met in the Caprizange region said that many people had died along this route, almost 50 km from Tete city. The columns had been escorted by Zimbabweans. Another resident of Zobe said that the Zimbabwean soldiers did not hesitate to whip travelers. According to him "the beatings were inflicted on drivers of broken down vehicles, those exceeding the speed limit, or just regular travelers.

[passage omitted] On 22 April, after a tour of Malawian territory, we reentered Mozambique on a cloudy morning, this time through the frontier district of Mandimba in the northern province of Niassa.

A customs official in Mandimba said that our car was the first one to pass through there since the end of the war. As in other districts, millet was nourishing Mandimba's population.

It was a long and adventurous journey and we were told that besides the danger of mines, we could have been kidnapped by rebel government forces or by those of Renamo.

## Namibia

### Economist Criticizes 1993-94 State Budget

MB1706115893 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 8 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Christo Retief: "The Poor Poorer"]

[Text] Low and middle income groups, including agriculturists and future economic growth, are the losers in the battle for survival in light of the national budget for 1993-94, which was last night dubbed by an international expert as a "budget of tax hikes."

Other than the shock prediction that a tax burden on individuals, especially, in Namibia will henceforth reach unacceptable levels, Finance Minister Gert Hanekom's well-publicized budget objectives of discipline, self-control, and caution have been reduced to fragments.

In the same breath, Mr. Hanekom's credibility on specific key statistics in the budget have been said to be unreliable, and this has in turn placed a huge question mark on the real position of the Namibian economy.

In his annual review of the national budget, in the presence of a select group of businessmen, economic and financial experts, and in the presence of Mr. Hanekom, the internationally recognized expert in economics for southern Africa and an economist of the Standard Bank group, Mr. Nico Czipionka, scrutinized the budget.

DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] chairman and outgoing parliamentary spokesman on finance, Mr. Dirk Mudge, welcomed Mr. Czipionka's critical analysis of the Namibian economy and the budget as a good, correct, and valuable exercise.

"I only hope that his impressions will not be used to set in motion a political quarrel, but rather to be used as a point of departure in finding solutions for our problems," Mr. Mudge said.

In his review, Mr. Czipionka singled out the Namibian Government's excessive dependence on contributions from the Southern African Customs Union, which is responsible for one third of the state's total income, as a critically negative factor.

Other negative economic factors lie in the fact that Namibia is situated in an unstable region—the situation in South Africa he does really see as unstable when one compares it with Angola and Mozambique; the fact that Namibia's economy is "open" and thus vulnerable to negative influences by strong international forces and the fact that Namibia's economy has as yet not succeeded in showing growth.

Moreover, there is an inability to provide employment opportunities for an ever-increasing labor force, while the country is also vulnerable to the vacillating international diamond and uranium markets.

According to him, the 1993-94 budget does not reflect the goals of discipline, self-control, and caution which were spelt out by Mr. Hanekom chiefly by significant tax amendments and which are figuratively going "to milk Namibians like cows."

According to him, the budget makes an attempt at creating the impression that everyone must be helped with tax reliefs, but in reality the tax burden is being made heavier so as to satisfy the government's political ideals.

"At first glance and to the outsider, the tax amendments do not appear too bad. I do not get that feeling, and the finance minister must always remember that he is only an instrument, as cabinet makes decisions and he has to formulate those decisions. At times there is a perception that we are dealing here with a socialist government because there is giving on the one side, while on the other side more than what was given is taken away."

As examples of the give-and-take principle, he referred to the reintroduction of surcharge as against the lowering in most instances of sales tax and also the lowering of the maximum personal tax rate as against higher taxation on fringe benefits.

According to Mr. Czipionka, the budget "is in effect not generous toward any Namibian" and although the budget could be branded as adequate, there has apparently been under-budgeting for government expenditure, the collection of state income will still be under pressure, the tax burden is not being addressed and surcharge proposals are inflationary, harmful to some businesses and difficult to implement.

The current taxes and proposals on new taxes will, according to Mr. Czipionka, possibly lead to a brain-drain of expertise, while the controversy surrounding the allocation of residence permits to foreign expertise also has a negative effect.

"To strictly Namibianize in order to keep expertise out of the country would be the silliest step I have ever seen," he said.

"The fact that most of the tax measures with retrospective power were introduced—sudden changes are harming the country—makes it an undesirable measure.

"Real cuts on government spending are deceiving and it would be as if we were comparing apples and oranges pears," he said.

The core of the problem regarding state expenditure is the civil service, which according to him, is far too large as more than 40 percent of the gross domestic product is used for government spending.

His biggest concern is in fact that Namibia is beginning to move in the direction of the foreign debt trap, where interest on debt guzzles up a major portion of the country's revenue.

"Namibia will end up in the same trap unless the government takes action."



## Burkina Faso

### Mali's Konare Arrives To Begin 2-Day 'Family Visit'

AB1706222193 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Excerpt] There is not the least cloud in the skies of Burkina-Mali relations. Visits are regular on both sides, with the latest being that of President Alpha Oumar Konare who arrived this afternoon in Ouagadougou to begin a 48-hour visit, his second to Burkina. The Malian president, who described it as a family visit, will be holding lengthy discussions with his Burkinabe counterpart on ways and means of increasing bilateral cooperation. [passage omitted]

## Cote d'Ivoire

### New Police Inspector General Commissioned 17 Jun

AB1706181293 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Police Commissioner Adama Diakite was today officially commissioned as the new inspector general of police. He replaces Mr. Kokou Koblan Bilson, a controller of police services, who is to assume other functions. Mr. Diakite successively held the posts of deputy inspector general of police and inspector of police services. The handing over ceremony was held in the presence of Security Minister Lassana Palenfo and several top-ranking police officials. [passage omitted]

## Ghana

### Rawlings Receives Gambian, Sierra Leonean Envoys

AB1706190593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, this morning received the Gambian foreign minister, Alhaji Omar Sey, at the Castle, Osu. The two men and Ghana's foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah, discussed regional issues. Also at the Castle was the outgoing Sierra Leonean high commissioner, Mr. Umaru Wurie. He called at the Castle to say farewell to the president after his tour of duty.

President Rawlings, in a chat with Mr. Wurie, hoped the government in Sierra Leone would lay the foundation for a new society. The president noted that Sierra Leone, with a wealth of well-educated people and other resources, should not have degenerated. He was sure that the country would rise again to take its rightful place in the community of nations. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, said Mr. Wurie has been very instrumental in strengthening relations between Ghana and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Wurie thanked the government and people of Ghana for their support for his country. He told President Rawlings that the situation in Sierra Leone has improved considerably and the people are happy with the government.

## Guinea

### Human Rights Group on Threats to Journalists

AB1706171393 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 14 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Journalists trying to report recent political events in Guinea are coming under increasing pressure from both sides of the political divide. With multiparty elections due to take place later this year, the security forces have been involved in a series of fatal shooting incidents involving demonstrators, all of which are being widely reported. But, it seems journalists who are just doing their job are themselves becoming targets, and a local human rights group has been forced to speak out. From Conakry, Foday Fofana telexed this report:

The Human Rights Association, in a communique, said it was extremely concerned about the threats of arrest, deportation, and even the possibility of assassination hanging over journalists. The association announced that Amadou Bathily Diallo, a reporter at the state-run radio and television service, was attacked by presidential sympathizers on May the 25th because, the communique went on, Diallo was seen among the opposition marchers. The association also revealed that Serge Daniel, the Radio France correspondent, was summoned by the police recently and is now the object of intimidation, threats of physical aggression, arrest, and even deportation for having reported on recent developments in Guinea.

The communique also claimed that a writer and satirical journalist with THE LINKS newspaper was under house arrest because of his critical pieces on the Guinean Government. However, the editor of THE LINKS, Fatoumata Bah, firmly denied this report. In an interview, she told me that William Sassine, the journalist in question, was not under house arrest and that he was doing his job as usual.

After cataloguing the host of attacks and arbitrary arrests of newsmen, including myself, the Guinean Human Rights Association said it considered the remark made by President Lansana Conte recently, in which he described the correspondents of international radios as barking dogs, was not favoring the serene exercise without danger of the journalistic profession. The Human Rights Association went on to deplore the total silence of the state media and said that it wanted foreign correspondents from the private media to persevere in their professionalism in spite of all the intimidation.



## Liberia

### AFL Denies Troops' Involvement in Massacre

AB1706164593 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 14 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] are coming under increasing suspicion over their role in the Harbel massacre on June the 6th in which hundreds of people were killed. Local press reports say the AFL, which was supposed to be guarding the camp where it happened, were either responsible for the deaths or at least failed to stop them. Even the interim government, which initially pointed the finger at Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces, has criticized the AFL, who are the remnants of the Liberian Armed Forces under ex-President Samuel Doe. Robin White called up the AFL's commander in Monrovia, General Hezekiah Bowen, and asked him how he felt about the accusations being made against his men.

[Begin recording] [Bowen] Robin, that is not true, my people are not responsible. It is the NPFL that is responsible from all indications here in the various newspapers. I am not responsible.

[White] Have you carried out an investigation yourself?

[Bowen] Yes.

[White] And, what have you found out?

[Bowen] I found out that my people was attacked from the same rebels that carried out the massacre. They had to withdraw, regroup to go drive the people out. That was all the information that I got from my field commander.

[White] And, did your men not kill anybody at all?

[Bowen] Not at all, not at all.

[White] Have you been up there yourself?

[Bowen] I sent my commanding general up there to do on the spot investigation and from all indications, we are not involved, we are not part of that.

[White] And, are you absolutely sure that it was the NPFL that was involved?

[Bowen] Robin, you know the NPFL. That is the people, nobody else beside the NPFL.

[White] But, your men have been involved in things before, haven't they?

[Bowen] Well, I don't have real proof to say my people was involved in anything like that before. Nobody has come before me to say, well John Brown, Peter, Paul [are] involved in doing this doing that. So, as far as I am concerned, we are not.

[White] Do you think your force is a disciplined force?

[Bowen] Very well, Robin. From the time I took over September 10, 1990 up until this present, my people have been behaving. Those that don't behave I punish them, I carry on even investigation, and sometimes people who even kill I execute them.

[White] So, how do you feel about the criticisms that have been leveled against you and your men?

[Bowen] Well, Robin, you know that is the [pauses].... I want to say here that the people who are criticizing the AFL are anti-AFL. I consider them to be members of the NPFL, and so because their evil objective has not been achieved, they are trying to everything to tarnish the good reputation of my organization.

[White] Do you think you will be able to clear your men's names?

[Bowen] We will be cleared, Robin, we will be cleared. I promise you that we will be cleared. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### SDP, NRC React to Suspension of Election

AB1706115293 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030  
GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The two political parties in Nigeria have reacted to the decision by the National Electoral Commission [NEC] to suspend indefinitely all matters concerning the presidential election held last weekend in the country.

The Social Democratic Party, SDP, has described the decision as obnoxious. It said the move was calculated to deprive the party of the victory it had won at the presidential election. The SDP candidate, Chief Moshood Abiola, was leading in the election returns from 14 states and Abuja declared by the Electoral Commission.

On its part, the National Republican Convention [NRC] has called for a cancellation of the election and the conduct of a fresh poll. The party argued that many voters did not take part in the election because of the confusion created by a court order two days to the poll [as heard] restraining NEC from conducting the election.

Announcing the stay of action on election on Wednesday, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, chairman of the Electoral Commission, said that this was in compliance with the court order restraining NEC from announcing the results. Prof. Nwosu said the commission would challenge the writ of the Abuja High Court to enter contempt proceedings against it. He said the commission would also file an appeal against the order stopping the election.

**NRC, SDP Appeal to Supporters for Calm***AB1806101793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] The National Republican Convention, NRC, has reiterated its commitment to the enthronement of democracy in the country. In a statement in Abuja yesterday, the national publicity secretary of the party, Mr. Okey Uzoho, said however that enthronement of democracy should not be at the expense of the rule of law. He contended that for democracy to thrive, the rule of law must triumph. Mr. Uzoho stated that the NRC held as sacred the laws guiding the conduct of last week's election and therefore renewed its call on NEC [National Electoral Commission] to uphold the law by canceling the presidential election and ordering a fresh poll.

Meanwhile, the party has appealed to its supporters throughout the country to remain calm and conduct themselves in a responsible manner that, it said, was characteristic of the NRC.

The Social Democratic Party, SDP, has called on its members and supporters throughout the country to remain calm and maintain peace while efforts are being made to resolve the current political issues. At a news conference in Abuja yesterday, the national publicity secretary of the party, Mr. Amos Idakona, said maintenance of peace was in the best interest of the party and the nation as a whole. Mr. Idakona said that the National Executive Committee of the SDP had set up a six-man disciplinary committee to try Chief Arthur Nzeribe for what it described as antiparty activities and to report its findings within one week.

**Lagos Court Orders NEC To Release Results***AB1706162693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] A Lagos high court today issued a mandatory order directing the National Electoral Commission [NEC] to release within 24 hours the results of last Saturday's presidential election. The court declared that the commission was not empowered to suspend or withhold the results of the presidential election. The order followed an application initiated by Sumbo Olich and Richard Babatunde Ade Jimoh, who contended that as persons who voted in the election they were entitled to know the results.

Mr. Justice Olugbami, in his ruling, defined the function of NEC in the context of the provisions of the Presidential Election Basic Constitution and Transitional Decree 13 of 1993. He held that the duty of the commission under the decree did not terminate with the voting. Mr. Justice Olugbami therefore ordered the commission to publish within 24 hours the winner of the election. He stated that the applicants and other Nigerians who voted were entitled under the law and equity to know the results of the election. Mr. Justice Olugbami in addition urged the Federal Government to prevail on NEC to release the results [words indistinct] government of the country. [passage omitted]

Yesterday, the NEC said it had decided to suspend action on all matters pertaining to the presidential election until further notice. In a statement in Abuja, the NEC chairman, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, said the commission had been served with a writ of summons by the Abuja High Court, directing it to show cause why it should not be charged with contempt for an earlier order directing it not to conduct the election. He stated that the commission would challenge the jurisdiction of the court to enter the contempt proceeding. The commission is also filing an appeal with a motion for accelerated hearing, challenging the jurisdiction of the Abuja High Court to entertain the suits and motion restraining it from conducting the election.

**Sierra Leonean Envoy on Cooperation***AB1506121693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] The Nigeria-Sierra Leone Joint Commission is to meet in Freetown soon to discuss areas of cooperation between them. The Sierra Leonean high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr. Umaru Wurie, said in Lagos that the meeting would have since taken place but for the prevailing situation in Sierra Leone. Mr. Wurie said trade relationship between Nigeria and Sierra Leone was highly remarkable, and that their people understood each other quite well.

On plans to return the country to a democratically elected government, the Sierra Leonean high commissioner expressed optimism that the head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser would fulfill his pledge to hand over to an elected government by 1996.

**Belief in Democracy for Enjoyment of Rights Restated***AB1606114093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1030 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Nigeria has restated its firm belief that democracy provides the best environment for the full enjoyment of economic, cultural, social, and political rights. The Nigerian secretary for foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu, made that declaration in Vienna, Austria, at the plenary session of the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights. Chief Mbu urged the conference to accept responsibility for the errors of the past and resolve that humanity will return to the era of unrestrained violation of human rights. He said the world had witnessed momentous changes since the Teheran Conference in 1968 in the field of human rights. He enjoined the international community to give solid support to democratic changes taking place in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa.

[Dakar PANA in English in an Abuja-dated item at 1141 GMT on 16 June adds the following: "Nigeria's secretary of foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu, has called on the participants at the world conference on human rights to jointly accept responsibility for past errors and resolve never to return to the era of unrestrained rights violations. Addressing Tuesday's plenary session in

Vienna, Chief Mbu welcomed the momentous changes that have occurred in the world since the Tehran Human Rights Conference in the field of human rights, with an increase in openness and freedom of choice.

[“In his speech, a copy of which was given to NAN in Abuja, Chief Mbu said that Nigeria subscribed to the principle that democracy and human rights had organic links. He enjoined the international community to give support to democratic changes taking place in parts of the world, such as Latin America, eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. He also spoke of the need for the comprehensive ways of funding the implementation of the conference’s decisions and programmes to check the re-emergence of rights violations. He said Nigeria would feel happy if the meeting manages to resolve the dilemma and conflict between human rights, state sovereignty and the violation of individual rights.”]

### **‘Ghanaian Exiles’ Arrested by Security Services**

AB1706175093 Accra THE GHANAIAN VOICE in English 14-16 Jun 93 p 1, 3

[Text] The Nigerian authorities have arrested three more Ghanaian exiles in connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the National Democratic Congress [NDC] government led by Ft. Jerry John Rawlings.

The exiles who have been picked up by the Nigerian security police are Dr. Kwafo, Vice Chairman, Mr. Appiah and a man simply described as Ato, all of the Ghana Democratic Union (GDU) based in Lagos.

According to informed sources, Dr. Kwafo was the first to be arrested and he was compelled to lead Nigerian security agents to the homes of Mr Appiah and Ato, who were also picked up.

The Nigerian agents were reported to have said that they were looking for members of the Ghanaian para-military organisation “FARIGHAN” [Forces Against Rawlings in Ghana], which has claimed responsibility for a number of bomb outrages in the country.

Dr. Kwafo is said to have denied any connection with “FARIGHAN” during interrogation and to have insisted that the GDU is committed to the removal of the NDC Government through constitutional means.

A source close to the Nigerian Secret Service told our correspondent that no weapons were found during a search of the premises of Dr. Kwafo and other leaders of the GDU in Lagos.

A spokesman of “FARIGHAN,” contacted by telephone in the Togolese capital, Lome, refused to comment on the alleged arrest, saying, “We are studying the situation”.

Insiders say that the action of the Nigerian Security Service followed a request for firm action against “FARIGHAN” to the Nigerian Government by Ghana’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The “Ghanaian Voice” is continuing its investigations into the affair and readers are advised to stay tuned.

## **Senegal**

### **Legislators Walk Out on Prime Minister**

AB1706155793 Dakar PANA in English 1444 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Dakar, 17 June (APS-SEN/PANA)—Legislators of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] in the National Assembly walked out on Prime Minister Habib Thiam when he was given the floor to present the government’s programme to the House in Dakar on Thursday. He missed his way, Ousmane Ngom, chairman of the group of parliamentarians told the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY (APS) after the walk-out. Ngom said the prime minister should have presented himself before the court of law considering the serious accusations made against him regarding the assassination of the vice-president of the Constitution Court, Babacar Seye in Dakar on 15 May.

After serving as prime minister twice, he said, it is not during his third time in the post that he will prove his ability to revamp the economy. One parliamentarian of the PDS which has 27 members in the House as against 84 of the Socialist Party (PS), is still in detention in connection with the assassination of the court judge. We considered it not worthwhile to go watch the prime minister’s antics when the country is in need of things other than professions of faith and crocodile tears, Ngom said.

When the 120-member legislature began sitting on 9 June, the PDS, the runner-up in presidential and parliamentary elections earlier this year, said it will not participate fully in the deliberation of the House until its detained member is freed and the party absolved from any involvement in the murder.

### **New Chief of Defense Staff, Others Appointed**

AB1806060593 Paris AFP in French 1111 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Dakar, 16 Jun (AFP)—General Mouhamadou Keta has been appointed chief of Defense Staff of the Army as of 1 July to replace General Mansour Seck who retired, an official communique has announced.

General Keta, 55, a statistics and public works engineer, commanded the Senegalese contingent to Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War in 1990. He is currently supervising a project for the construction of a canal between the north and the west of Senegal for supplying Dakar with water and irrigating the regions it will cross.

Meanwhile, Colonel Lamine Cisse has been appointed inspector general of the Armed Forces and Colonel Bou-bacar Wane is now private chief of staff to the president of the Republic. Both positions carry the rank of general. The men replace General Doudou Diop who was occupying these two posts and is now chancellor of the national order. Furthermore, the head of state appointed three new generals, namely Colonels Mamadou Diop, Babacar Gueye, and Mamadou Niang. He also promoted Rear Admiral Faye Gassama to the rank of vice admiral and General Francois Gomis, head of the Gendarmerie High Command, to the rank of major general.

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